

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

23 SEPTEMBER 1986

Israel

Peres-Shevardnadze Talks — Prime Minister Shim'on Peres commented on his talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio and television, describing the meeting as "the beginning of a dialogue" and disclosing that "contacts will continue in different ways." The two sides agreed to think about each other's proposals, he said, and they decided to check whether there are ways leading to normalization of Israeli-Soviet relations. He viewed the dialogue as an opportunity to explain Israel's position to the new Soviet leadership, which is "definitely displaying interest" in joining the Middle East peace process. Peres also commented favorably on the "extremely relaxed and matter-of-fact atmosphere" at the talks.

Reporting on the meeting, TASS said that Shevardnadze expressed the USSR's "deep concern" over the continuing conflict in the Middle East, telling Peres that Israel's long-term interests would best be served by "renouncing the expansionist line in favor of a just settlement." He also called for the establishment of a preparatory committee to facilitate the convocation of an international conference.

Buildup on Lebanese Border — Israel has concentrated hundreds of soldiers along the border with Lebanon in order to support the Army of Southern Lebanon (ASL), the Israeli paper *Ha'aretz* reported 23 September. The Israelis have reinforced ASL positions with heavy artillery and have sent an armored brigade to the border area, Beirut radio disclosed, noting that the Amal movement has declared a state of maximum alert among its forces in southern Lebanon. Nevertheless, a senior IDF source cited by Jerusalem radio stressed that Israel has no intention of permanently deploying large forces in its security zone in southern Lebanon, and he indicated that current moves are "tactical" and of limited duration. The radio also broadcast Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin's remark that Israel will do its utmost to bring about a total and painful defeat to those who attack the ASL.

In another report on Lebanon, a senior IDF source cited by Jerusalem radio stated that Sabri al-Banna, alias Abu Nidal, has established a new base in the Palestinian quarter at 'Ayn al-Hulwah, near Sidon. Al-Banna himself is spending most of his time in Libya, according to the source, who reaffirmed the Israeli view that Al-Banna's men were responsible for the Pan Am hijacking and the attack on the Istanbul synagogue.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi military spokesman cited by Voice of the Masses radio stated that Iraqi troops repulsed two Iranian attacks on Iraqi positions on the eastern bank of the southern Majnun oil field. The Iraqis destroyed boats carrying the attacking infantry, most of whom were killed or captured, the spokesman said.

Syria

Voice of Lebanon radio reported that gunfire was heard in Damascus 19 September in celebration of Vice President Rif'at al-Asad's return to Syria after a long stay in Europe. An explosion occurred near a Ba'th Party center in the capital the following day, the radio said, and two other explosions were heard in Aleppo.

Sudan

Relations With Uganda — A Sudanese-Ugandan joint communique cited by Kampala radio announced that the two countries have agreed on measures to control their common border and prevent rebel Ugandan soldiers from crossing into Uganda from Sudan. The agreement, which was reached during Interior Minister Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn's visit to Kampala, provides for the removal of Ugandan refugees from border areas and for the establishment of four joint committees to deal with border problems. Commenting on the outcome of his talks with President Yoweri Museveni and other Ugandan officials, Al-Husayn told SUNA that Uganda has agreed to reopen the border. During the talks Museveni informed the Sudanese side of the circumstances which led to the closure of the border, he noted, and the Sudanese condemned the cross-border attacks, stressing Sudan's desire for good-neighborly relations.

SPLA Activity — Although a military source cited by Omdurman radio stated that the Sudanese Army repulsed an SPLA attack on Kapoeta 21 September, the SPLA's clandestine radio claimed that the SPLA has "virtually burned down the entire town of Kapoeta," killing over 70 government troops. Further north, SPLA forces killed 126 government militiamen in a 13 September clash near Nasir, the SPLA radio maintained.

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Second Round of Palestinian Talks Held in Prague

JN221740 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic
20 Sep 86 pp 1,14

[Fathi al-Barqawi dispatch from Tunis]

[Text] Palestinian meetings in Prague ended the day before yesterday. Three organizations participated in the meetings: Fatah, represented by Central Committee members Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] and Abu Mahir [Muhammad Ratib Ghumaym]; the DFLP, represented by Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah; and the Palestinian Communist Party, represented by Secretary General Sulayman al-Najjar.

Well-informed Palestinian sources told *Al-Bayan* that this was the second meeting held in Prague in less than a month. This meeting created a new situation in the Palestinian arena when the participants retracted what was mentioned in the statement released on 6 September. These sources add that many Palestinian movements have had something to say about the statement that was released after the first Prague session. The three sides that signed the statement did not confirm whether they recognize the 17th session of the PNC, which was held in Amman. That is why no date has been set for the proposed PNC session scheduled to be held in Algiers and no decision made on whether it will be the 17th or the 18th session.

The major difference over which the conferees did not reach agreement was the the proposal presented by Fatah regarding the participation of the Arab Liberation Front [ALF] and the Palestine Liberation Front [PLF]. The DFLP and the Communist Party stressed the need for a dialogue first of all between Fatah on the one hand and the ALF and PLF on the other, and that in light of the outcome of the talks agreement can be reached on an expanded meeting that includes the five organizations.

Al-Bayan learned from sources close to the ALF that this front will not take part in any dialogue based on the Prague statement. The front believes the three sides retracted the contents of the Moscow statement on the Iraq-Iran war. They add that the statement did not refer to the Israeli aggression against the PLO headquarters in Tunis though it referred to the U.S. aggression against Libya and the U.S. threats to Syria. These sources add that the statement did not even mention the Palestinian national charter or commitment to it. The front believes that this position constitutes a concession to the Communist Party, which does not recognize the charter or the Palestinian national armed struggle. Moreover, Fatah regards the Amman agreement as no longer constituting a basis for PLO policies. This position was adopted without consulting those who endorsed the agreement. In other words, none of the signatories are entitled unilaterally to cancel the agreement without the approval of the other sides.

The other objection presented by the ALF is that the statement regarded unanimity as a basic condition for holding the PNC sessions. This contradicts what the PLO did when it held the 17th PNC session after only obtaining a quorum.

Algeria Briefed on Talks

PM221110 Riyadh AL-RIYAD in Arabic 18 Sep 86 p 1

[Samir Sa'd al-Din report from Athens: "Palestinian Sources to *Al-Riyad*: Palestinian Dialogue Postponed In Order To Brief Algeria on Outcome of Prague Talks"]

[Text] Well-informed Palestinian sources have told *Al-Riyad* the Palestinian factions that were supposed to meet in Algiers last Monday have postponed their meeting for 2 weeks.

The sources said the reason for postponing the meeting was not to hold talks with the various factions as was reported. The reason was to brief the Algerians on the Moscow statement and the Prague declaration so that Algeria will carry out its initiative for holding a comprehensive Palestinian dialogue.

Algeria, the sources added, will be briefed on a secret agreement concluded between Fatah and the DFLP under which Fatah pledges to cancel the Amman accord if the first session of the comprehensive Palestinian dialogue is held and to implement the provision on organizational matters pertaining to the PLO incorporated in the Aden and Algiers agreement concluded 2 years ago between a number of Palestinian organizations.

The provision calls for the setting up of a general secretariat for the PLO Executive Committee consisting of the faction leaders that would help the committee chairman in decisionmaking and in forming the Central Council and the PNC.

Hawatimah on Efforts To Unify PLO

JN230711 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
21 Sep 86 p 14

[Excerpts] Moscow — *Al-Ittihad* — On the occasion of his visit to the Soviet Union following the tripartite meeting held by the representatives of Fatah, the DFLP, and the Palestinian Communist Party, DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah said: We should pay attention to the current intensive efforts to restore the PLO's unity with the help of the Palestinian people's honorable brothers and friends in our Arab countries, the socialist countries, and other countries in the world. At the same time, we should not forget what is currently taking place in the Middle East, as well as the intensive U.S. efforts to draw up new plans to solve the Middle East crisis and the Palestine question on the basis of Resolutions 242 and 338.

U.S. imperialism, several Arab capitals, and the Zionist enemy's state have recently begun public and secret activities to achieve this goal. For example, several senior U.S. officials paid visits to the Middle East, and Richard Murphy has ended his visit to all the concerned Arab capitals as well as Israel.

All these activities center on achieving a comprehensive U.S. solution on the Syrian, Jordanian, and Lebanese fronts as well as a settlement of the Tabah issue on the basis of the principle of land for peace and in accordance with Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. This solution will take place between the concerned Arab countries and Israel without any PLO participation. In accordance with this solution, the Palestinian territories

occupied during the 1967 aggression will be given back to the neighboring Arab countries. The Palestinian people will regain nothing, and they will be deprived of their right to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state. [passage omitted]

Nayif Hawatimah added: We are in Moscow to hold intensive talks with our comrades in the CPSU Central Committee and in the Soviet Foreign Ministry. We have held a series of talks during the past 2 days. During our talks at the Foreign Ministry, the Soviet delegation was led by Vladimir Plyakov, chief of the Middle Eastern Countries Department at the Foreign Ministry, who was a member of the Soviet delegation that recently visited the Middle East to stress the need to restore the PLO's unity, achieve Arab solidarity, and convene an international conference to be attended by the PLO on an independent basis. Our talks in Moscow indicate that the Soviet Union strongly supports the current efforts to restore the PLO's unity as a step toward restoring Arab solidarity and convening an Arab summit. [passage omitted]

Hawatimah also said: During the recent meeting of the DFLP, the PFLP, and the Palestinian Communist Party that followed the Prague agreement, our brothers in the PFLP promised to study the results in a positive spirit. We hope that the PFLP, led by Dr George Habash, as well as all the Palestinian forces will pursue a nationalist and unionist course and join the current dialogue to pave the way for convening a PNC session so that we can present a unified PLO to our people, our nation, and the world at large after 4 years of dispersion and disruption and so that we can restore Arab solidarity on the basis of the joint program of the Arab forces. This will contain the internal disputes and mobilize all the Arab energies to solve the Iraq-Iran war and then to direct all the Arab energies toward the Palestine question. To reach a solution to the Palestinian question will be easier if the PLO restores its unity because the Palestine question is the crux of the problem in the Arab countries.

WAKH Cites Qaddumi on Visit to Libya 'Soon'

JN230849 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0745 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Doha, 23 Sep (WAKH) — Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, has reaffirmed that he will visit Libya soon and that this visit may take place next month following his return from the United Nations.

In a statement to the Qatari paper *Al-Rayah* published today, Qaddumi said that during his meeting with Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi they reviewed recent developments and Palestinian-Libyan relations. On his recent meeting with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in Harare, Qaddumi said he held lengthy discussions with Khaddam during which they reassessed all stands and affirmed the need to clear the atmosphere between the PLO and Syria. They also stressed the need to achieve common denominators and pave the way for future talks in which the two sides would discuss the possibility of establishing balanced relations based on sound principles to serve the Palestine question.

Regarding relations between the PLO and France and his meeting with French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond, the Palestinian official said the French stand has not changed, especially with regard to the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. He added that his visit to France and his meeting with the French foreign minister were to discuss the latest developments and to inquire about the preparatory committee mentioned in the French-Soviet communique. They also discussed the French stand on Arab issues in general, and the Palestine question in particular.

BAHRAIN

Amir Receives 'Arafat; Palestinian Issue Reviewed

JN201544 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1455 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Manama, 20 Sep (WAKH) — Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who is visiting Manama during his tour of the region, and the delegation accompanying him today.

During the meeting the two sides reviewed developments in the Palestinian issue in particular and Arab issues in general, including the Middle East issue and international issues of common interest. The Palestinian leader briefed the Bahraini amir on the latest developments in the Palestinian issue and the international moves being taken to reach a solution to this issue.

The Bahraini amir reiterated Bahrain's consistent stand, which supports the Palestinian issue and the legitimate struggle against the Zionist enemy under the PLO's leadership.

The meeting was attended by Khalid ibn 'Abdallah Al Khalifah, housing minister and acting foreign minister, and Wafa Nabhan, director of the PLO office in Bahrain.

The Palestinian leader arrived in Manama before noon on a visit to Bahrain as part of a tour of Arabian Gulf countries.

PDRY

Al-Bid On Implementing Party Resolutions

EA211834 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
2030 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, has called on members and candidate members of the party, state organs, and mass and creative organizations to mobilize energies and efforts to transform the results and resolutions of the fifth session of the YSP Central Committee into a tangible reality by preparing practical plans and programs in their spheres of jurisdiction in order to creatively implement these results and resolutions. At a meeting held this evening and attended by brother members of the Political Bureau and secretariat of the Central Committee, secretaries of the party organizations in the governorates, heads of executive offices, and leaders of mass and creative organizations, the brother secretary general stressed the need to involve the masses in implementing the resolutions of the fifth session to ensure the reinforcement and development of the popular democratic significance of the authority and the extensive democratic contribution of the workers in managing the affairs of the state and society. In this respect, he stressed that the executive programs to explain and entrench the resolution should be simple and understandable to the toiling masses, which will consciously struggle to implement the resolutions as a practical reality. He stressed the importance of looking into problems and worries by leading party and state officials, striving to solve them, listening to proposals, and benefiting from them.

He touched on the importance of intensifying ideological and educational action among workers in the state apparatus with the aim of countering the influence of bourgeois and petit-bourgeois ideas and the remnants of feudalist ideas, disseminating and explaining the theory of scientific socialism, and reinforcing the class, nationalist, and internationalist education of the masses.

Interior Minister Discusses January 'Events'

JN201856 Kuwait AL-ANBA in Arabic 19 Sep 86 p 21

[Interview with Brigadier General Salih al-Siyayli, deputy prime minister, interior minister, and YSP Political Bureau member, by 'Adnan al-Rashid in Aden — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Al-Rashid] Since you have lived through all PDRY events, what are the real causes for the January 1986 events?

[Al-Siyayli] [passage omitted on historical description of YSP] The causes for our differences with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, which led to his bloody operation against us, are as follows:

1. 'Ali Nasir did not believe in the cause of the party in terms of politics, economy, and ideology, especially during the period when he was head of the party. We have material proof of this. If you meet with his associates you will discover their attitude toward the party — attitudes they reiterated in their private meetings. As for us, the party is our guide and organizer. Our collective leadership firmly believed the country should be run in a collective manner through the party's Political Bureau and Central Committee and the other party and popular organizations. We believed that the majority's opinion should always triumph.

2. 'Ali Nasir attempted to deepen differences and contradictions among the people to create political power blocs through which he could preserve his power. Whenever a power bloc appeared, he instigated another power bloc against it. Thus, he liked and was adept in playing the game of power blocs. As party members, we oppose and fight power blocs by all means.

3. As a collective leadership we were of the view that our resources should be exploited in the process of economic and social development and in accordance with certain priorities. 'Ali Nasir did not like this and fought against it by entrenching consumerism rather than productivism. In a country such as ours, it is abnormal to find that luxury goods are being preferred to the basic needs of the people. Our resources are limited and we are in dire need of farms and factories instead of recreation houses, rest houses, and centers for playing games.

4. 'Ali Nasir encouraged tribal and parochial affiliations. Before independence, our people were divided to 23 sultanates and sheikhdoms and our greatest achievement after independence was fusing all these sultanates and sheikhdoms in the crucible of Democratic Yemen. Tribal and parochial differences mean our disunity and dismemberment.

5. 'Ali Nasir chose persons who had been rejected by the party and the revolution and placed them in leading positions in the state. How could we grant these persons posts and powers when

they had revealed their ill will toward the party and the revolution? We have no objection to their living among us and joining the party after they have proven their loyalty to the homeland, party, and revolution. They can assume the highest government posts provided they prove their loyalty.

6. 'Ali Nasir was a good tactician: When the party leadership and cadres presented certain proposals, he would approve these proposals by joining them but he never implemented them. [passage omitted]

[Al-Rashid] The Army's decisive role in the January events is undisputable. What has been the Army's position since these events?

[Al-Siyayli] The Army commanders and soldiers are associated with the party. Our Army is not isolated from the political conditions in the country. Immediately following the January events, the Armed Forces returned to their barracks and handed power over to the party's political leadership without any conditions or demands. This is a very rare case in the Third World.

[Al-Rashid] The public prosecutor has issued a decision concerning 48 wanted persons. What about the detained persons?

[Al-Siyayli] The public prosecutor will issue another statement listing the names of those detained during and after the January events because of their complicity with 'Ali Nasir. This statement will be issued after they have been interrogated. So far we have released 3,000 detainees. The trial of the detainees will begin in late October or early December, and we will ensure all of the detainees legal rights. The trial will be open to all reporters and correspondents.

[Al-Rashid] Now, 9 months after the January events, can you define the size of the losses sustained during these events?

[Al-Siyayli] The losses are not as portrayed by some. We lost approximately 2,000 martyrs. We have released 3,000 detainees. We have less than 900 in jail and some of them will be released soon. Approximately 6,000 fled with 'Ali Nasir, 1,000 of whom returned recently. 'Ali Nasir forcefully prevented 300 others from returning, according to reports from his own camps. I tell you that his supporters are divided into three groups fighting among themselves.

Defense Minister Receives Soviet Ambassador

*EA201918 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 20 Sep 86*

[Text] Brother Colonel Salih 'Ubayd Ahmad, candidate member of the Political Bureau and minister of defense, received at his office this morning Albert Rachkov, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo and Soviet ambassador in Aden, with whom he discussed aspects of bilateral relations and ways of developing them. There was also an exchange of views on a number of issues of common interest. During the meeting, the brother minister of defense praised the level of the developing struggle relations between the two friendly countries and the disinterested internationalist support provided by the USSR to the PDRY to develop its new military structure and to strengthen the country's defensive capability as well as the military readiness of its Armed Forces. During the meeting the importance of developing and strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly armies was stressed.

SAUDI ARABIA

KUNA: Riyadh Gives PLO \$28.5 Million Contribution

LD211941 Kuwait KUNA in English 1731 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 21 (KUNA) — Saudi Arabia paid 28.5 million dollars as its commitment toward the support of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), an official at the Palestinian Riyadh-based office told KUNA in a telephone call Sunday.

Member of the Central Committee of the PLO'S Fatah movement and the organization's representative to Saudi Arabia Rafiq al-Natahah expressed thanks to the Saudi Monarch Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and crown prince and the Saudi people for their support to the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. According to the Palestinian official, Al-Natahah received the cheque for the said sum today.

Mubarak Meets With Delegates at Roads Conference
NC231047 Cairo MENA in English 1025 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, Sept 23 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak underlined today during his meeting with the heads of the delegations participating in the sixth African roads conference currently in session here, the importance of building roads to link the African countries to facilitate the movement of passengers and goods.

Following the meeting, Minister of Transport, Communications and Maritime Transport Sulayman Mutawalli said that President Mubarak expressed hope that the African countries would create a group similar to the EEC.

Mutawalli said that the heads of the delegations affirmed to President Mubarak the importance of these periodic meetings which are held every four years, and during which a number of studies and researches dealing with all technical and economic facets are prepared.

Meanwhile, Mutawalli said that the president reviewed with the French transportation minister spheres of economic cooperation between Egypt and France including the under ground project.

Soviet Ambassador Sees 'Abd al-Majid; Makes Statement
PM221639 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition
in Arabic 19 Sep 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: " 'Abd al-Majid Receives Copy of New Soviet Ambassador's Credentials"]

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid yesterday morning received a copy of the credentials of the new Soviet ambassador, Gennadiy Zhuravlev, in preparation for the presentation of credentials to President Husni Mubarak.

After the meeting the new Soviet ambassador said that he is happy to be appointed as his country's ambassador to Cairo affirming that he would make every possible effort to strengthen Egyptian-Soviet relations, where the prevailing atmosphere at present is good.

He added that there is a desire on both the Soviet and Egyptian sides to develop and bolster relations in all fields, bearing in mind the long history of fruitful cooperation between the two countries.

In reply to a question about Middle Eastern developments, the ambassador said that the Soviet Union is eager to contribute to the enhancement of peace efforts in the Middle East.

He emphasized that Moscow believes that an international conference attended by all parties as well as the permanent members of the Security Council is a suitable formula for promoting a solution to the Middle East problem.

'Abd al-Majid, Israeli Ambassador Review Peace Process
NC221253 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1223 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 22 Sep (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with Moshe Sason, the Israeli ambassador to Cairo today. During their meeting, they discussed ways to give impetus to the peace process in the Middle East and to follow up the results achieved by the recent talks between President Husni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in Alexandria.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid is scheduled to meet with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir during his trip to New York to attend the UN General Assembly's new session.

This meeting is part of the intensive contacts which Egypt is undertaking with various parties. [passage omitted]

Prime Minister Meets With U.S. Ambassador 23 Sep
NC231021 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT
23 Sep 86

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi received Frank Wisner, the U.S. Ambassador to Cairo, in his office this morning.

The two men reviewed bilateral relations and recent developments in the Middle East during their meeting.

Planning Minister Leaves for IMF Meeting 22 Sep
NC221313 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1210 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 22 Sep (MENA) — Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation, left Cairo for Washington this afternoon. He will head Egypt's economic delegation at the annual meeting of the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

In a predeparture statement, Dr al-Janzuri said that his visit has several objectives. One goal is to hold talks with officials of the U.S. Administration on aid for 1987, particularly in view of the fact that the U.S. budget comes into effect on 1 October.

Dr al-Janzuri noted that the U.S. Congress has approved military and civilian assistance to Egypt. He added that he will hold talks with members of the American Agency for International Development on the distribution of civilian aid and on the possibility of receiving most of this assistance in cash.

Dr al-Janzuri will also attend the annual joint meeting of the World Bank and the IMF.

The Egyptian economic delegation, which includes Dr Salah Hamid, the finance minister, and 'Ali Najm, the Central Bank governor, left for Washington yesterday.

Security Forces Arrest Leftist Party Members

JN231428 Kuwait AL-RAY AL-'AMM in Arabic
22 Sep 86 p 23

[Excerpt] Cairo — *Al-Ra'y Al-'Amm* — Egyptian security forces launched a large-scale arrest campaign against members of some leftist parties at dawn yesterday.

About 278 persons were arrested in nine governorates, namely, Cairo, Alexandria, Asyut, Aswan, Kafr al-Shaykh, Damietta, Suez, Al-Minya, and Al-Qalyubiyah after the security forces charged them with stirring up and instigating the masses against the government, calling for general disobedience and strikes in public services, and announcing the formation of extreme organizations and cells to overthrow the regime. [passage omitted]

AL-AKHBAR Criticizes Israeli Actions in Lebanon

NC230613 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2215 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 22 Sep (MENA) — *Al-Akhbar* calls on Lebanese leaders to make the termination of Israel's occupation of the southern part of their country their top priority. They should also put aside sectarian differences and power struggles before a precious part of Lebanon is lost.

The paper appeals to the Arab states and to the international community represented by the United Nations to act and find a solution to the Lebanese problem, and halt Israel's practices in the south.

In its Tuesday commentary, *Al-Akhbar* notes that Israel has failed to meet its declared commitments. No reason or argument that it might put forward can justify its establishment of a new military line in southern Lebanon. The same is true of its supply of large quantities of materiel and arms, including helicopters and tanks, to its agent army of southern Lebanon [ASL] under the renegade Antoine Lahd.

In addition, Rafa'el Eytan, the [former] Israeli chief of staff, has assumed command of the ASL, which is said to number 2,500 men, with Lahd as his deputy.

The paper notes that Israel's only goal is to fan the fires of war among the Lebanese on the pretext of protecting its northern borders. This is considered a clear statement of Israel's intention to annex this part of southern Lebanon and place it under its actual control. After all, it is going to add some 2,000 Israeli soldiers to Lahd's forces as part of its own plan, which takes advantage of the agent militiamen from the so-called ASL to assert Israel's presence under any name.

The paper adds that these Israeli designs have aroused suspicions regarding the attacks on UNIFIL. It thus becomes clear that only Israel's interests will be served if these units, particularly the French, are forced to evacuate their positions in southern Lebanon and redeploy.

Al-Akhbar points out that there have been demonstrations in southern Lebanon demanding that the UN forces remain, lest Israel move in and occupy more land in the south.

Reportage on Visit of Zambian President, Delegation**Received by President***JN211857 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1800 GMT 21 Sep 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Sep (INA) — President Saddam Husayn received Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, who arrived here earlier today. Attending the meeting on the Iraqi side were Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; and other Iraqi officials. Zambian National Assembly speaker Robinson Nabulyato and other officials accompanying guest president attended the meeting on the Zambian side.

President Saddam Husayn hosted a large dinner banquet in honor of the Zambian president and the accompanying delegation. Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; a number of RCC members; the head of the presidential office; ministers; and members of the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command attended the banquet.

Official Talks Begin*JN221356 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1335 GMT 22 Sep 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Sep (INA) — President Saddam Husayn and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda held official talks during which they discussed the close fraternal relations between the two friendly countries. They also reviewed the Iraq-Iran war and the results of the eighth nonaligned summit which convened in Harare early this month.

The talks were attended on the Iraqi side by RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim; Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf, RCC member and vice president; Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, RCC member and National Assembly speaker; Information and Culture Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim; Ahmad Husayn, head of the President's Office; Qasim Ahmad al-Uraybi, oil minister and head of the honor escort accompanying the Zambian president; the president's secretary; and the Iraqi ambassador in Lusaka.

The talks were attended on the Zambian side by National Assembly Speaker Robinson Nabulyato; Paul Susaka, President Kaunda's political adviser; and Navi Nialkone, President Kaunda's press adviser.

Zambian Assembly Speaker Departs*JN221531 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1440 GMT 22 Sep 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Sep (INA) — Zambian National Assembly Speaker Robinson Nabulyato concluded a week-long official visit to Iraq and left Baghdad today.

In a statement to INA, Dr Nabulyato said that he held talks with Iraqi National Assembly Speaker Sa'dun Hammadi and other Iraqi officials. He added that the talks focused on developing bilateral parliamentary cooperation and an agreement on a joint program was signed in this respect.

Kaunda Departs Baghdad*JN221558 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1530 GMT 22 Sep 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Sep (INA) — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has left Baghdad at the end of a 2-day official visit to Iraq. President Saddam Husayn headed those who saw the Zambian president off. Also present to bid him farewell were Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf, RCC member and vice president; RCC members; and ranking state and military officials.

Presidents Saddam Husayn and Kenneth Kaunda held two rounds of talks during which they reviewed bilateral relations, Iraq-Iran war developments, and the results of the eighth non-aligned summit recently held in Harare.

Defense Minister Terms Warfront Situation 'Solid'*JN221404 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 22 Sep 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Sep (INA) — Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Iraqi Armed Forces and defense minister, has stressed that the military situation at the warfronts is very solid.

In an interview with the Iraqi Defense Ministry's newspaper *Al-Qadisiyah*, published here today, the defense minister said that the military option now favors Iraq and what the Iranian regime is doing is merely an attempt to perpetuate the conflict at all costs. He added that the Iraqi Armed Forces are deployed at the warfronts with power, perfection, and courage, and that those who have fought the Iranians for 6 years and triumphed will ultimately repulse them. Also, we will reject the corrupt merchandise which they insist on exporting, no matter how long the war continues or how dear the sacrifices are.

The defense minister indicated that after 6 years of war Iraq can deal with the realities of the war with great flexibility as if it were the first year of the war. He held the Iranian rulers responsible for rejecting peace without reason and said that the Iranian rulers will be responsible for all the consequences resulting from the prolongation of the war. He said Iraq will continue to harm the Iranian regime in appropriate ways, particularly if it continues its shelling of residential areas and defenseless people.

He pointed out that the devastating Iraqi strikes against the Iranian economy and war machine that are perpetuating aggression are aimed at forcing Iran to respect international law, international relations, and rules of neighborliness, and to respect other people's sovereignty and independence without the reckless and racist theories which crumbled hundreds of years ago. If the Iranian rulers continue their hostile policy, he said, we will take ruthless action.

He ridiculed the Iranian rulers' lies about scoring a final victory through the decisive offensive they are contemplating and said that these rulers do not know what they are talking about because neither they nor the world know what final and decisive victory they are talking about. He indicated that the Iranian rulers had tried their luck in all sectors and seasons, saying that if anyone

of them paid attention to science or logic or had a basic understanding of life, he would stand before people declaring that a military solution is not the right way to end the conflict and that the only accessible road after these years of unsuccessful attempts is that of peace.

He stressed that if the Iranian rulers continue their hostile policy, Iraq will smash their empty heads and turn them into midgets chased by the same curses that have chased warmongers and war criminals throughout history. He then praised the level of developed relations between Iraq and Egypt which are based on fraternal cooperation and mutual respect [words indistinct].

Concluding, he called on the Arabs to remedy the state of division and fragmentation and view pan-Arab interests without prejudice and without backstabbing, as some people do. He indicated that the factors of rapprochement and interaction between Egypt and Iraq are effectively based on practical foundations that bring the Egyptian and Iraqi peoples together as the two influential powers in the region.

Air Force Commander Warns Iran, Foreign Ships
JN220858 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0700 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Sep (INA) — The commander of the Iraqi Air Force and Air Defense has said the coming days will bring numerous surprises to the Iranian regime. He added that future Iraqi air strikes will include strategic targets whose destruction will shake and paralyze the Iranian regime's military and material capability, as the Iraqi fighter planes have the ability to deal with targets far and near with the same efficiency.

In a statement to *Al-Thwarah* and *Al-Jumhuriyah* here today concerning the Iranian aggression against Iraq, Lieutenant General Hamid Sha'ban said Iraq possesses all the detailed information enabling it to achieve its objectives accurately and efficiently, adding that actions will be carried out at the appropriate time as dictated by circumstances.

He stated that Iraqi Air Force planes can reach all important and vital targets outlined in the plans, including the Iranian regime's headquarters, which we are legally entitled to destroy when the need arises. He said no target in Iran, no matter how far it is, is beyond Iraq's punishment.

He reiterated Iraq's warning to the states which are still dealing with the Iranian regime and said these states' ships which are using the Iranian regime's ports and platforms are exposed to danger and these states will be held responsible for the consequences when they realize the truth of our words and our enormous ability to deal with distant targets with the same efficiency and accuracy.

Regarding the Iranian regime's shelling of residential areas in Iraq, the Air Force commander said the Iraqi jets can destroy Tehran and all Iranian cities in record time. However, he added, we want the Iranian people to realize that their rulers are shelling densely-populated cities and not economic centers as they announce.

He added: If the Iranian regime continues to strike at populated cities, it will have to pay many times over for every drop of blood which is shed and for every house which is destroyed. Our punishment will be severe and destruction will be comprehensive. Their complaints or excuses will not then benefit these rulers because they do not seize the opportunities presented to them.

Details Successes of Air Force
JN211503 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Sep (INA) — Lieutenant General Hamid Sha'ban, commander of the Iraqi Air Force and air defense, has emphasized that the Iraqi Air Force, like the other Iraqi Armed Forces Corps, has inflicted heavy losses on the Iranian aggressors.

In a statement to INA on the anniversary of the decisive Iraqi response to the Iranian aggression which took place on 22 September 1980, he said that during the war the Iraqi fighter planes have launched 5,125 sorties deep inside Iranian territory during which they destroyed vital economic targets and military installations. He added that the Iraqi pilots were able to destroy the islands of Khark, Sirri, and Lavan; the Kermanshah refinery; the Ganaveh oil terminal; the Ahvaz iron and steel complex; and the Karand communications station.

Sha'ban said that the Iraqi eagles were able to score 137 hits against Khark Island through their sorties that were distinguished by accurate hits against their targets and their destruction.

He described the year 1985 as the year of the true Iraqi Air Force's brilliant performance because of its heroic accomplishments. He added that the current year, 1986, has witnessed more severe air strikes that continue to deprive the enemy of its human, military, economic, and oil resources on which it relies in order to continue its aggression against Iraq.

The commander added that the magnitude of the Iraqi strikes has become evident through the destruction of the enemy's strategic bridges; its vehicular concentrations which totaled thousands of vehicles of different types; the Iranian command headquarters; Iranian installations, oil fields, and pumping stations; the increased strikes against Khark Island and the hostile maritime targets in the Iraqi exclusion zone, in addition to the implementation of some missions included in the aerial siege imposed on Iranian air space.

He added that these missions were crowned with the great operation of the Iraqi Air force against Sirri Island which, after Khark Island, has become the Iranian regime's only hope for exporting or smuggling its oil. While these epics confirm the Iraqi Air Force's complete supremacy, they also confirm that its abilities increase with the prolongation of the war and with the enemy's continued insistence upon pursuing its aggression.

The commander of the Iraqi Air Force and air defense discussed the role of the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, President Saddam Husayn: the accomplishments achieved by the Iraqi Air Force in battle through his excellency's management,

his direction of the air epics, and his specific strategic guidelines for air operations and future possibilities.

On the Iranian-Zionist cooperation in the field of training pilots and the presence of Zionist mercenaries in the Iranian Air Force, he said that the Iranian Air Force no longer serves the Iranian regime's war effort as a result of the losses it has sustained following the strikes by the Iraqi Air Force and air defenses. This, he said, led to Iraqi air supremacy.

He added that the attempts of the Iranian regime and some Arabs to save the Iranian Air Force from the state of paralysis it has reached will not change the balance of power and that Iraq will always have the upper hand. He added that we have sufficient information on the Iranian-Zionist cooperation; this is nothing new. We have the means to combat this cooperation.

Comparing the Iranian Air Force before and after the war, the commander of the Iraqi Air Force and air defense said that since the shah's era the Iranian Air Force has been trained in a manner that goes beyond the requirements of defending Iran and that Iran has been supplied with modern weaponry and Western planes in order to enable it to play the expansionist roles designed for it. He added that Iraq, since the beginning of the war and in light of the information it possesses about the Iranian Air Force, has made plans that have effectively contributed to removing the Iranian Air Force from the scene of battle.

On the latest developments witnessed by the Iraqi Air Force, the commander of the Iraqi Air Force and air defense said that the Air Force has been equipped with new kinds of planes, weapons, equipment, and technical devices. This, he said, has contributed to a great extent to increasing the combat and tactical capabilities of our distinguished Air Force, as these planes, weapons, equipment, and devices are sophisticated and have high technical specifications.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Mehran Area 'Stable'

JN210912 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0630 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Al-Kut, East Central Iraq, 21 Sep (INA) — An INA correspondent in the central sector operations area has emphasized that the military situation in this area was stable yesterday and today after the Iranian forces were forced to retreat behind previously held positions after sustaining more than 4,000 casualties.

The correspondent said that he spent 24 hours with the Iraqi forces which are in full control of the operations area and which still overlook the Mehran basin. He noted that no battles have taken place after the 12-hour battle which occurred the day before yesterday when the Iranian forces attempted to approach certain heights and were driven back.

The correspondent added that the corpses of the Iranians killed have been scattered over no-man's-land since the day before yesterday and that the Iraqi units are now burying the Iranians killed in action.

Communique No 2,373

JN221652 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Communique No 2,373 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 22 September 1986]

[Excerpt][Passage omitted on Iranian defeats over the past years of the war and on Iraqi victories]. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. A heroic force of the II Army Corps in the central sector raided enemy positions opposite to their positions. Our forces stormed enemy positions and engaged the enemy soldiers, destroying two heavy machine guns and killing or wounding seven Khomeyniite rogues; our force later returned safely to its position, God be praised. Elsewhere in the same sector, two enemy soldiers were killed, two others were wounded, and two infantry positions were destroyed. The occupants of one these positions were either killed or wounded. Three ammunition dumps, one vehicle, one observation post, and one firing position were also destroyed.
2. Our brave units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah pounded an enemy group of 12 soldiers, killing most of them and destroying one enemy boat, killing 4 of its occupants. Elsewhere in the same sector, our units pounded two other enemy groups, inflicting heavy loss of life. Cries for help were heard from the members of the two groups and the enemy was seen moving its wounded. One large vehicle, two ammunition dumps, and one infantry position were destroyed, and the occupants of the infantry position were killed in other areas of the same sector.
3. Our heroic formations in the VII Army Corps sector dealt intensive blows to enemy positions opposite their positions with all types of weapons, destroying one 106-mm gun carriage, setting one vehicle on fire, hitting three enemy soldiers, and also destroying four ammunition dumps, one mortar, one SPG-9 gun, one single barrel machine gun, one medium-caliber machine gun, and two infantry positions.
4. One personnel carrier and one ammunition dump were destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan; two enemy soldiers were killed in the I Army Corps northern sector; and one ammunition dump was destroyed in the V Army Corps northern sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 22 September 1986

Iranian Attacks on Majnun Repulsed

JN231005 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
0930 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. As part of the enemy's series of abortive attempts to raise the deteriorating morale of its forces and as part of the search for any opportunity, regardless of how small, to continue the campaign of charlatanism, lies, and cheap buffoonery, at 2030[1630 GMT] yesterday evening the enemy dispatched a number of gunboats carrying personnel and a number of infantry troops in an attempt to

approach our front positions on the eastern bank of the southern Majnun field. Immediately afterward, the merciless fire of the Iraqis directed by the heroes of the valiant Al-Husayn forces pounded the enemy forces. Most of the enemy gunboats with their occupants were destroyed, the entire infantry force was killed, and the few who survived fled.

At 0130 today [2130 GMT 22 Sep], the enemy repeated its desperate attempt with bringing in more gunboats and infantry men in the same area. Once again, the Al-Husayn forces were lying in wait for them. Blessed be these men. They annihilated most of the enemy's new force and turned the gunboats with all their occupants into burning debris. Large numbers of enemy personnel were captured while the remaining few fled. The situation was settled completely in favor of our triumphant forces. God bless the faithful men from the triumphant Al-Husayn forces whose name have always been linked to numerous epics — commanders, officers, and other ranks. Glory and pride to the heroic soldiers of the III Army Corps — commanders, officers, and other ranks. Praise be to God, who champions the faithful. Go to hell, O Khomeyniite rogues, you and your evil intentions.

[Dated] 23 September 1986

AL-DUSTUR Reacts to Peres-Shevardnadze Meeting*JN230837 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic*

23 Sep 86 pp 1, 23

[Editorial: "On the Shevardnadze-Peres Meeting"]

[Text] Amid great expectations of not achieving any possible progress in the relations between the two sides, Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres met with USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly meetings yesterday.

Without playing down the importance of this meeting, which Peres has been anxiously waiting for, it can be viewed from the Soviet side as part of a large-scale diplomatic move carried out by a superpower that has complicated commitments to several global issues and has its own interests and calculations in several issues, fields, and developments.

It seems that the Israelis themselves are the least optimistic regarding the practical results of such a secondary meeting, which had no agenda other than the issues the two sides want to discuss to achieve a better understanding between them and to know each other's viewpoints on issues they have differences on.

During the meeting in New York last night, the list of Israeli demands and issues that Peres promised a group of U.S. Jews to discuss with Shevardnadze shows the extent of Israeli arrogance toward a superpower such as the USSR. This would in fact produce none of the results desired by Peres from such a meeting.

The Israeli conditions regarding possible USSR participation in an international conference for peace in the Middle East cannot be accepted by a superpower that basically rejects that its participation be formal and ineffective and that its membership be vetoed by this or that state.

The Israeli-U.S. insistence on the issue of Jewish emigration from the USSR is viewed by Moscow as direct interference in purely domestic Soviet affairs aiming to escalate the hostile campaign against the USSR to force it to offer concessions on this issue in return for gains in the large and complicated framework of East-West relations.

In light of all this, we agree with those who attach no importance to such meetings during which no concessions are made, or whose mere holding does not constitute a retreat from declared commitments. This is especially so since a state like the USSR cannot submit to Zionist blackmail and pressures to force it to offer concessions, whether on the issue of Soviet Jews' immigration or on the issue of resumption of diplomatic relations as an Israeli precondition for weak Soviet participation in an international conference in which Israel has the right to veto this or that party's participation.

AL-DUSTUR Columnist on AL-FAJR Political Poll*JN221045 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic*

22 Sep 86 pp 26, 23

[Abd al-Rahim 'Umar article in the "We Have a Word to Say" column: "Uproar over a Poll"]

[Excerpt] The political poll conducted by *Al-Fajr* published in occupied Jerusalem in cooperation with the Australian radio and the U.S. *Newsday* magazine is still subject to strange Western comments aimed against the Palestinian Arab people and their political demands. These comments also aim to incite the entire world to participate in the repression against this people and to support the Israeli aggression and occupation of their lands. The occupation authorities are trying now to deprive this people of their opinions, thoughts, and legitimate rights.

We will not talk here about the efficiency with which the poll was conducted or to what extent those polled represent the Arab Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza. However, we notice the three parties that conducted the poll are pure media parties and therefore the poll lacked the responsible international characteristic it would have had had the United Nations supervised the poll. In this case, those polled would have talked with absolute freedom and within limited historical circumstances. The opinions presented by the groups participating in the poll were part of the confrontation with the occupation and its objectives and were an attempt by those groups to reach, through the parties supervising the poll, public opinion in Australia, the United States, and the West in general to acquaint it with the reality of the wrong felt by the Arab Palestinian people, who are still under the yoke of occupation.

The attempts by some Western writers to use the poll as a document certifying that the Palestinians are terrorists and that, if they are given an independent state it will be a radical one, cannot be separated from the objective circumstances surrounding them. [passage omitted]

Education Minister Outlines Plans for West Bank*JN221845 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1450 GMT*

22 Sep 86

[Text] Amman, 22 Sep (PETRA) — 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali, deputy prime minister and minister of education, has asserted that there is no way to achieve peace in the Middle East and solve the Palestine question except by convening an international conference to be attended by the five permanent UN Security Council members, as well as all parties concerned with this issue, including the PLO.

Chairing the meeting held at the Education Ministry this morning, which was attended by the directors of the education departments in all West Bank areas as well as directors at the ministry's headquarters, Al-Majali added that Jordan's stand is clear and firm and has been affirmed by His Majesty King Husayn on numerous occasions. This stand, he said, is based on the fact that there will be no direct negotiations with Israel and that there will be no solution except through an international conference to be attended by all parties. The desired solution cannot be reached

without the participation of the Palestinian people's representatives in the peace negotiations.

The deputy prime minister pointed out that Jordan's relations with the steadfast kinfolk in the occupied territories have been consistent since the beginning of the occupation. This stand, to which Jordan will continue to adhere, is based on providing all possible assistance to bolster the citizen's steadfastness on his land and to confront the occupation authorities' attempts to remove him from the land, obliterate his identity, and Judaize the area.

Al-Majali said that the Jordanian plan to develop the occupied territories aims to achieve this. Concerning education, the plan includes programs to promote education in the occupied territories, expand supervision, and pay more attention to the youths who are being subjected to liquidation, deportation, and dispersion out of the conviction that the youth is the basic support for the resistance to the occupation and its schemes. Israel, he added, is trying to banish them and carry out arbitrary practices in order to pressure this group of citizens and kill in them the spirit of steadfastness and zeal.

Al-Majali asserted that the Education Ministry will spare no effort to extend all possible assistance to support the steadfastness of the educational community in our occupied land and to promote the economic and social circumstances of all the teaching staffs so that they will be able to carry out the duty with which they are entrusted to bring up the generations and bolster the kinfolk's steadfastness out of our conviction that their entrenchment on the land is the most important factor in this steadfastness.

Education Ministry Secretary General Dr Ahmad al-Bashayirah later chaired the meeting. He asserted that such meetings will be held periodically so as to build channels of continuous contacts and integrated interaction with educational leaders in the occupied West Bank who are shouldering huge responsibilities toward the present generation, as well as the coming generations, in this dear part of our homeland. He added that the educators' role in resisting the occupation and entrenching the steadfastness is a

vital and fundamental one because they are in charge of bringing up the generations, kindling resistance, and instilling the values of affiliation in order to be entrenched on the land so that the enemy's aspirations to rid the land of its owners will not be achieved.

The directors of the educational departments in the occupied West Bank asserted that Jordan, under its Hashemite leadership, has always been a protective umbrella and a shield which has safeguarded the Palestinian people's existence during all their crises. This now prompts the Palestinian people under the current circumstances to insist on committing themselves to backing and supporting the policy being adopted by this leadership in all fields, particularly in the field of education, which is considered the basic element of steadfastness, based on the continuous Jordanian assistance through the Education Ministry.

During the meeting a number of issues were discussed relating to general examinations, school curricula and books, educational television, vocational education, buildings, housing, retirement, leave, promotions, information, statistics, student scholarships, job opportunities for graduates, and combating illiteracy.

Gazans To Be Granted 3-Year Passports

JN231023 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic

23 Sep 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Amman — Informed sources at the Ministry of Occupied Territories' Affairs have stressed the Jordanian passports that will be issued to Gaza Strip citizens residing in Jordan will be valid for 3 years. The sources said that this is in response to the royal desire and the decision of the Higher Committee for the Occupied Homeland's Affairs.

The sources pointed out that a series of meetings were recently held between the competent authorities, and included officials from the Interior Ministry and the Ministry of Occupied Territories' Affairs, to discuss measures to facilitate the residence and travel of the Gaza Strip citizens in Jordan. [passage omitted]

Moves Underway to 'Revive' Security Plan
NC211852 Beirut Voice of National Resistance
In Arabic 1430 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, will arrive in Beirut tomorrow to examine the security situation in west Beirut.

It has been reported that Brig Gen Kan'an will hold a series of meetings with Lebanese military commands and the Syrian observers team to study security measures.

Informed sources in West Beirut say that there are moves underway to revive and bolster the security plan and to set up roadblocks under the direct supervision of the Syrian observers in order to check up on security violations and apprehend the culprits.

Karami on Security Plan, Talks With French Envoy
NC221512 Beirut Domestic Service In Arabic 1300 GMT
22 Sep 86

[Interview with Prime Minister Rashid Karami by unidentified reporter following a meeting of the West Beirut Security Coordination Committee in West Beirut on 22 September — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Karami] Generally speaking, the commotion about the security plan is not motivated by concern for the interests of the citizens and the security of the area, which the plan was designed to ensure. The commotion serves quite different purposes, as you are all aware. It is necessary to recall the objectives of this plan as regards both the southern suburb and West Beirut. They are: to safeguard free movement to and from Beirut Airport; to ensure security in and around the camps; to keep the gunmen off the streets; and to combat crime. Given that these are its goals, it is clear that the security plan has succeeded just as all sincere people would have wished. [passage omitted]

I wish to emphasize that the plan has been successful. We promise to continue working to implement it with all the resources at our disposal.

[Reporter] Mr Prime Minister, you have had a full day today of intensive diplomatic activity, with meetings with the French envoy and the Algerian ambassador. Did the French envoy bring anything new?

[Karami] I would like to state that what the French envoy, who is director of the foreign ministry, had to say confirmed that relations between Lebanon and France are the product of a long history and are based on mutual friendship and interests. I told him that Lebanon is suffering from the Israeli occupation and is striving for the implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions. We seek the withdrawal of the enemy from our territory and the preservation of our sovereignty and rights. This is firm Lebanese policy. The national resistance is based on our legitimate right to defend our land, dignity, and sovereignty.

No one can say that the cause of the events in France is to be found in Lebanon. There could be many causes. The French

themselves are aware of this. Therefore, it is not permissible in any way to hold the Lebanese responsible for what is happening, especially our students, whose future is at stake. We also raised the issue of visas for Lebanese applicants. Our views on this coincided, because we care about France's security just as France cares about ours.

The Security Council may vote on a draft resolution today. In this resolution, the council should focus on the fulfillment of UNIFIL's mission, which is the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from our land. The Security Council should also approve further measures to ensure the security of UNIFIL. These are the objectives which France has adopted, and they are the same objectives which we have sought and continue to seek to respect and implement. Thank you.

Paris Bombing Suspects Deny Charges
NC221237 Beirut Domestic Service In Arabic 1030 GMT
22 Sep 86

[Text] According to AFP, journalists have met with the accused Salim Mas'ud al-Khuri and seven members of the 'Abdallah family in their villages in northern Lebanon. They have denied any involvement in the recent attacks in Paris.

At a news conference in Al-Qubayyat, Maurice, Robert, Emile, and Joseph, brothers of Georges Ibrahim 'Abdallah; Salim Mas'ud al-Khuri, who is accused of being behind last Wednesday's bombing of a shop in Paris along with Emile 'Abdallah; sisters Firyal and Fayruz Dahir; and Caroline Asbir al-Bitar, all denied the charges which the French authorities have made against them. Jacqueline Asbir, who has been accused of participating in the kidnapping of (Jean Pirot) and the killing of Israeli diplomat Ya'qov Barshemantov in Paris, was not present at the news conference. She is not from Al-Qubayyat or ('Andaq), although some say that she comes from Tall 'Abbas in 'Akkar and that she lives in Tripoli.

During the news conference, Salim Mas'ud al-Khuri stated: I do not understand what the French Government wants. It is making charges against all Lebanese citizens who have studied in France or who have visited as workers or tourists. I have been living here for a long time. I left Paris 4 years ago, a fact known by the French police and government. He added: If the French Government were to focus its attention on Israeli agents, then it would discover the real perpetrator behind the acts of terrorism in France.

Fayruz Dahir criticized the French Government, saying: I do not understand why the French Government accuses us, or what it seeks to gain by involving us in such matters. When we understand its intentions, then we will respond to its accusations.

French Units Vacate Additional Positions
NC221138 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon In Arabic
1045 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Reports indicate that soldiers of the French UNIFIL contingent vacated their positions today in Tayr Dibbah, Al-

Bazuriyah, and Al-'Abbasiyah. They were replaced by members of the Nepalese unit. The French soldiers joined their colleagues at UNIFIL headquarters in Ra's al-Naqurah.

Jwayya To Become French UNIFIL Headquarters
NC221517 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic
 1430 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The French UNIFIL contingent has continued its redeployment in the Tyre area under strict security. [passage omitted]

Colonel (Godenau), commander of the French contingent, told our correspondent at French command headquarters in Ma'rakah that the French are continuing with their redeployment and are scheduled to complete it between Friday and Sunday.

The colonel noted that the French contingent will retain three posts only. These are Jwayya, which will become the command headquarters of the French forces; Wadi Jilu; and Dib'al. The French troops will vacate all other posts, which will be taken over by Nepalese and Ghanaian UN troops. The French commander explained that the redeployment will be in two directions: Some units will be stationed in Jwayya and other will go to Al-Naqurah. He asserted that the command headquarters in Ma'rakah will be taken over by Ghanaian troops and explained that more than 20 posts will be vacated. [passage omitted]

Rocket Attack Launched on UNIFIL Headquarters
NC230826 Paris AFP in English 0816 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Al-Naqurah, Lebanon, Sept 23 (AFP) — The headquarters of the French UNIFIL contingent at Ma'rakah came under rocket attack early Tuesday, causing damage but no casualties, a UNIFIL spokesman said here.

Five French members of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon were injured in a rocket attack near Tyre on Friday. Five UNIFIL troops have died in attacks since early August.

French To Grant Visa to Deputy Speaker
NC191942 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT
 19 Sep 86

[Text] Munir Abu Fadil, deputy speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, received a telephone call tonight from Christian Graeff, the French ambassador to Lebanon. The two men reviewed France's decision not to issue entry visas to Lebanese citizens.

Abu Fadil said: The French ambassador expressed his regret at the error made in refusing to grant me a visa to enter France. He told me to send the passports tomorrow to get the necessary visas.

Minister Skaf, Soviet Ambassador Meet 19 Sep
NC191858 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT
 19 Sep 86

[Text] Minister of Information Joseph Skaf received Soviet Ambassador to Lebanon Vasilii Kolotusha today. During the 1-hour meeting, the two men reviewed various developments pertaining to local and international issues.

Following the visit, Kolotusha stated: This meeting gave us the opportunity to exchange views on certain international, regional, and Lebanese issues. Questioned about Moscow's stance regarding the repeated attacks on UNIFIL, particularly the French forces, the Soviet ambassador replied: The Soviet first deputy foreign minister has already issued a statement denouncing these attacks.

Responding to a question, Minister Skaf said: We discussed Lebanese, Arab, regional, and international issues, particularly the attacks against UNIFIL in the south and the implementation of UN Resolution 425. He added: Our talks also dealt with the expected meeting between the two leaders, Gorbachev and Reagan. Ambassador Kolotusha told me that Moscow is now seeking to reduce world tension.

Amal Says Palestinians Not To Regain Power
NC211350 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045
 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Dawud Dawud, the Amal movement's official in the south, has stated that the Amal movement refuses to negotiate with Israel on the south. It will also not permit the situation in the south to revert to what it was before 1982 and will not allow Palestinians to regain positions of power in the south.

East Beirut Students Reportedly 'Threatened'
NC221217 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT
 22 Sep 86

[Text] West Beirut gunmen have again threatened to kill or to kidnap freshmen who live in East Beirut and who attend the medical school of the American University of Beirut [AUB] if they try to attend classes there. As some of these students were headed to the campus today to register, they were forced to turn back to East Beirut when gunmen intercepted them on the Al-Hadath al-Murayjah road. Gunmen bullied another group of East Beirut students on the campus, warning them to leave and not to return again.

The head of the embassies security services chaired a meeting at the AUB today to discuss the appropriate action to take to deal with this situation. It has been learned that the AUB medical school may suspend its freshman classes until the situation returns to normal and all students are once again able to attend. Stringent security measures to protect AUB students and staff are now being studied.

Text of DER SPIEGEL Interview With Talas
DW230801 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German
 22 Sep pp 156-173

[Interview with Defense Minister Mustafa Talas by editors Adel S. Elias and Siegesmund von Ilseman in Talas' Damascus office; date not given]

[Text] *Spiegel*: Mr Minister, you have just concluded your doctoral dissertation at the Paris Sorbonne University. Cordial congratulations. Why do you deal in your dissertation work with Soviet Marshal Zhukov?

Talas: It was not just to comply with a Sorbonne requirement. Zhukov was my personal friend. I wrote about him because many biographies have been published about U.S., British, and German World War II generals. However, Zhukov's strategic thinking has not been thoroughly dealt with so far, in the East or the West.

Spiegel: Does Soviet military strategy inspire you to make a surprise attack on the Golan Heights, which has been occupied by Israel since 1967?

Talas: Reconquering Golan is our military daily bread. Golan is Syrian; therefore, we have the right to plan to regain it. Naturally, we will use Zhukov's experience in liberating our homeland.

Spiegel: Will your liberation strike come soon?

Talas: So far I have spoken only about our rights. I will not tell you about our military plans.

Spiegel: And not whether Moscow really has supplied you with its most modern fighter planes and most accurate short-range missiles?

Talas: Not a single word about Syrian military secrets. That is all.

Spiegel: Why has Syria augmented its armed forces by 50 percent since 1982? Why did it get hosts of highly modern weapons from Moscow if not for the war against Israel?

Talas: Correct, we have been rearming since 1982. However, we have not yet achieved Israel's military standard. Israel gets U.S. military assistance valued at \$6 billion annually. We hardly raise 3 billion [no currency specified]

Spiegel: Why the enormous military expenditures?

Talas: For two reasons: First, Egypt is not fighting on our side anymore, it is only an appendage of the Americans. When Egyptian President Mubarak protested most quietly in the press in 1982 against the Israeli attack on Lebanon, the Israeli defense minister literally threatened: "Shut up. You know we can recapture Sinai in 3 hours."

Spiegel: Egypt is not the only rebellious Arab state.

Talas: Correct. Iraq is fully occupied with its absolutely unjustified war against Iran. Thus, two armies are missing in the fight against Israel. The war does not serve Arab interests, only those of Israel and the Americans.

Spiegel: Syria aims its weapons mainly against Israel. What are your missiles aimed at: Israeli cities or military objects?

Talas: In the wars with Israel we were never the aggressors.

Spiegel: Not in 1973?

Talas: France's former Foreign Minister Michel Jobert said once: "He who returns to his house is not a burglar." So if we recapture our Golan, we will not be aggressors. In all our wars we have always attacked only military targets, never civilian ones. The latter would not correspond to our character at all. However, there should be no illusions about one thing: If Israel attacks civilian targets in our country, we will no longer spare Israeli civilian targets.

Spiegel: However, if you do not want to be the first to strike and if Israel does not attack either, everything will remain as it is today — Golan will not be liberated.

Talas: No. President al-Asad demands a comprehensive international conference for the solution of the Middle East problem. Should it remain unsuccessful, we will have to take the sword.

Spiegel: Al-Asad is seeking military parity with Israel. Is that a first step to make Syria the leading power in the Near East, or even an Arab power?

Talas: Every Arab dreams of a united Arab nation. My president also has the right to dream about it. As long as we are split up, any enemy can wage war against us. If we were united, hardly anybody would dare. Because it will remain a dream for the time being, President Al-Asad is trying, through a strategic parity with Israel, to give Syria's voice more influence in the community of states — which is our second reason for rearmament.

Spiegel: You believe it will work only through military weapons?

Talas: You know that a militarily weak country is without weight and influence. Just think of Lebanon. One day they renounced military security there by saying: Our weakness is our strength. They relied instead on economic strength, international trade, tourist attractions. What did it bring? Israel crushed all that in a few days with its tanks.

Spiegel: If only because of its size you can hardly compare Syria to Lebanon.

Talas: Please keep in mind that we are striving for parity with a country that is an enormous base for the U.S. superpower. On 6 June 1982 the Israelis dropped a special bomb on Beirut that made even concrete buildings collapse like a house of cards. That bomb was built in April 1982 in California. The Americans let the Israelis test their weapons in the war against the Arabs. In

order to prevent that, President al-Asad demands strategic parity. We are only speaking the language of violence that Israel uses in dealing with us.

Spiegel: When the U.S. strike against Libya was carried out in April, Moscow's weapons failed. Syria's military equipment comes from the same supplier. Must you expect failures too?

Talas: The Soviet weapons did not fail. The U.S. big power with its superior armament attacked a small country of fewer than 2 million citizens. Although the Americans bombed Libyan positions, they did not break the will of Libyans to resist. Even more, Libyan missiles downed U.S. combat planes. The corpses of the pilots were washed up on Libyan shores, revealing that Washington's assertion that no planes were downed was a lie.

Spiegel: Even one plane down would be rather little in view of the fireworks over Tripoli and Benghazi. Moscow's weapons seem to be unable to compete.

Talas: As an army officer I tell you that there was no real confrontation between Soviet and U.S. weapons. The Americans achieved complete surprise coming from the direction of Tunis at night, dropping their bombs within a few minutes, and disappearing. Anybody can do that. Consequently the psychological effect was much greater than the military one. If Reagan had his troops land on Libya's coast, the Americans would have experienced the effectiveness of Soviet weapons, you can be absolutely sure of that.

Spiegel: Perhaps you yourself can give proof of that one day. Washington has repeatedly warned Damascus about its alleged support for terrorism.

Talas: We distinguish between terrorist violence against civilians and the armed struggle against aggressors. President al-Asad repeatedly warned our Palestinian friends against attacking civil targets in Europe and America. Whoever wants to fight against Israel should go to Israel, please, and fight against Israeli soldiers. The Syrians who are living under Israeli occupation on the Golan killed five Israeli soldiers there last year. The Israelis themselves admitted that. Therefore, once again, we reject terrorist acts against civilians, but we support the armed resistance against occupants.

Spiegel: Could you name a terrorist act that you would reject?

Talas: The hijacking of the cruise ship *Achille Lauro* was a foolish crime and a loathsome show.

Spiegel: What about the attacks in Karachi and Istanbul — are they acts of terror according to your definition, or are they legitimate resistance?

Talas: That is pure terror, which we condemn most sharply. There must be no doubt about it; resistance can only be offered in occupied territories, not by terrorist acts on foreign territories.

Spiegel: Who is behind the most recent attacks?

Talas: We do not know that yet. However, it is completely

unimportant anyway. In any case they are abominable crimes.

Spiegel: Nevertheless Israel is threatening Damascus with retaliation.

Talas: They can go on with that until they explode. It does not interest us. Syria has nothing to do with the terrorism in Karachi and Istanbul.

Spiegel: How seriously do you take the U.S. NATO commander in chief in Europe, General Rogers, who threatened to strike against Syria?

Talas: There is no doubt that the United States as a great power can inflict losses upon us with an attack. But we here in Syria are not orphans. We have a mighty father, our President Hafiz al-Asad. We can hit every U.S. target in this region. An attack against us would be answered differently than the one on Libya. Washington knows that very well.

Spiegel: What are the U.S. threats supposed to mean then?

Talas: They are supposed to intimidate us. But the Americans will fail. We can defend ourselves excellently. And if somebody says he wants war, we do not fear him either.

Spiegel: Will Moscow help you if Washington attacks?

Talas: We ourselves would answer such an attack. However, if U.S. soldiers landed on our beaches, they should not forget that we have a friendship treaty with Moscow. We do not need Russian soldiers, only weapons. In our country we have half a million soldiers on active military duty, and we have a half million reservists. When we get weapons from the Soviet Union for those one million fighters, we can wage the war against America on our territory.

Spiegel: It almost seems as if you were looking forward to it.

Talas: Yes, let the Americans attack the Arabs so that they finally notice that Washington only has feelings of hatred and contempt for us. I am burning with impatience for the hostility between America and the Arab nation to break out openly so that America's Arabs and some Arab rulers can no longer maintain that America loves the Arabs. America loves only its oil and its money.

Spiegel: Terrorist attacks would be an excellent means to provoke American hostility.

Talas: I have told you before that we are against terror. If we wanted it, we could commit thousands of acts of terror.

Spiegel: Nevertheless Damascus is thought of in connection with the attacks in Vienna, Rome, and London, even with the Berlin bomb attack, for which Libya was bombed.

Talas: I assure you that we had nothing, absolutely nothing to do with that. Just think it over: Terror is of use only to the Israelis. They have their hands in rightist Palestinian groups, above all in the clique around 'Arafat. I am convinced that those

crooks were induced by the Israelis to commit those terrorist acts.

Spiegel: 'Arafat, an Israeli agent?

Talas: 'Arafat is a flunky of the Americans, as was Al-Sadat before him. For the Egyptian, America is the god in whom 'Arafat believes today. He is the second Al-Sadat. Just think of the filthy criminal, 'Arafat's vassal, and hijacker of the *Achille Lauro*, Abu al-Abbas. The Americans cried: "If we get you, we will hang you". And what did that vagabond answer: "I implore you, let me come to America to prove my innocence." That is a very strange relationship between the criminal and his alleged victim. It could not be more stupid, could it?

Spiegel: If Syria managed to release the hostages held in Lebanon, it would dissociate itself from terrorism more effectively than any public statement could. Is your influence not sufficient?

Talas: Our influence in Lebanon is great, but we do not dominate the whole country. There are many armed groups that we cannot give orders to. President al-Asad has ordered us to do the best we can to help the poor hostages. We are working around the clock to release them, even if Reagan's attack on Libya set us back considerably.

Spiegel: You praised Lebanese President al-Jumayyil to the skies 2 years ago. Today Damascus considers him a traitor to the Arab nation. Did you reach an impasse in Lebanon?

Talas: Not at all. Our Lebanon policy is unchanged. It is based on the integrity of the country and on the unity of the Lebanese people.

Spiegel: But the Lebanese see it differently.

Talas: We Syrians and the Lebanese are one people living in two states. Since our independence, there have been special relations between our states. A leopard cannot change its spots — Lebanon is as Arab as Syria. All American or Israeli attempts to isolate Lebanon are doomed to failure. We will never allow Lebanon to become a forward area for the Israelis or an American zone of influence. Lebanon belongs to our great Syrian family.

Spiegel: Why do you need a German politician to settle the family dispute? Only recently Franz Josef Strauss was in Damascus, allegedly to act as mediator between Al-Jumayyil and Syria.

Talas: Strauss is President al-Asad's and my personal friend. Our relations go back a long way. You know my weakness for the German people. I love Strauss; my heart beats for Bavaria. Frequently Strauss comes to us, or we visit him, to talk about the international situation, or about Arab policy. We always agree. For that very reason Strauss could never be a mediator.

Spiegel: That is a very strange love, between the socialist Talas and the rightist sovereign from Germany who never gets tired of reaffirming his loyalty to America and his attachment to Israel, your worst enemy.

Talas: We know that Strauss represents Germany's rightist forces and that therefore he is inevitably a friend of America. But that is his business. It does not concern us. Strauss believes that his friendship with several Israeli politicians can help us.

Spiegel: Can it?

Talas: I appreciate Strauss as a full-blooded politician. If he is insulted in Israel, he immediately gives it back. He is not cowardly like other German politicians. Strauss is a very good friend of Israeli Prime Minister Peres, but when he visited Damascus he admitted to President Al-Asad that we, the Arabs, have suffered injustice, that we are right. Strauss made no secret of it that his heart is on our side. We agree that the problems in the Middle East can only be solved by an international peace conference. America should not present itself to the world as a hegemonist power.

Spiegel: How about the Middle Eastern hegemonist power Syria? A short time ago your soldiers returned to Beirut. Do you want to put the Lebanese capital under Syrian control forever?

Talas: No. The Lebanese Government asked us to move into West Beirut to put an end to the bloody fighting among the militia units. The people of West Beirut are happy that they need not constantly fear for their lives anymore and that they can sleep safely at night.

Spiegel: Will Syrian soldiers also soon be deployed in Christian areas?

Talas: I have many friends in East Beirut who ask me constantly: When will your soldiers see to law and order in our part too? The Lebanese people are fed up with the militia units. When the Lebanese Government calls on us, we will march.

Spiegel: What is the future of Lebanon? 'Arafat brags that his fighters returned to Lebanon long ago.

Talas: There are no 'Arafat troops in Lebanon, just a few killers paid by 'Arafat. He directs them upon orders of his CIA bosses in the Shi'ite Amal militia. The U.S. intelligence service has heavily infiltrated 'Arafat's Al-Fatah.

Spiegel: Did Damascus, therefore, torpedo the reconciliation that was in the offing between Jordan's King Husayn and 'Arafat?

Talas: 'Arafat hoped, with Husayn's help, to come closer to his deity, the United States. He wanted to hand his miserable cards to Husayn, who was supposed to play poker for him in Washington. However, Husayn knows that nothing can be won in the United States. Had he played 'Arafat's game, a separate peace on the Al-Sadat pattern may have been achieved. But the king would have had to pay dearly for it...

Spiegel: As dearly as Al-Sadat?

Talas: Husayn told 'Arafat that nothing would work without Syria. But for 'Arafat the way back to Syria is closed. He does not hold any trump cards anymore. He has lost. He is more

American than the Americans themselves. Not one single Palestinian respects him anymore. That rascal even wanted to meet Shim'on Peres with the king of Morocco. But even he did not want to hear of him anymore.

Spiegel: What did 'Arafat want from Israel?

Talas: He still dreams of a bone being thrown to him from the Israeli table at some time. However, the Israelis would not even give him an old shoe to chew on. Only he who fights wins his rights.

Spiegel: However, it is not just 'Arafat's Al-Fatah that creates problems for you. The Shi'ite Hizballah, fighters for God, create problems in Lebanon too.

Talas: Hizballah provides good fighters against Israel. However, among them, as in every militia, there are undisciplined elements pursuing their own policy. Sinister figures such as 'Arafat are also involved.

Spiegel: Can your ally Iran not bring influence to bear on Hizballah? After all, they are Khomeyni people.

Talas: Even Khomeyni does not have total power over Hizballah. It was 'Arafat's agents, who were infiltrated there, who kidnapped four Soviet diplomats and shot one of them to death.

Spiegel: A region soaked with blood. How long do you think the slaughter in the Gulf will go on?

Talas: The Gulf war will end only when Saddam Husayn has disappeared. The Americans set a trap for Saddam Husayn and he promptly stepped into it. They let him think that Iraq could overrun Iran in a few days. The unpredictable mad dog believed it.

Spiegel: Can Damascus not talk the Tehran agitators into a cease-fire?

Talas: Syria cannot mediate because you can never trust the malicious Saddam Husayn. Just think of it, on the day after the U.S. attack on Libya, Saddam Husayn sent us a car full of explosives and blew six fully occupied buses into the air. I wanted to pay it back in kind. However, President al-Asad did not want any part of it.

Spiegel: Why not?

Talas: He did not want to descend to Iraq's level. Our president is really a farsighted statesman, like your Bismarck was. He has always said: Enmity with Israel is enough for us. We Arabs must not open a second front with our neighbors to the east.

Spiegel: You allegedly support Iran, not just with weapons — the Iraqi's even say they have found corpses of Syrians at the front.

Talas: No, that is incorrect. Saddam Husayn is a big liar. We give moral support to Iran, but we do not supply weapons, provide

no militarily important supplies, and do not loan soldiers to the Iranians. Our attitude is wise. Now the fanatics in Tehran cannot say that they are waging war against all Arabs.

Spiegel: What good is that to the Arabs?

Talas: It guarantees that the enmity between Iranians and Arabs will not last. After the fall of Saddam Husayn, Iranian troops will be withdrawn from Arab territory. Khomeyni assured us of that.

Spiegel: However, if the Ayatollah dies before the end of the war, will his successors stick to such agreements?

Talas: Naturally, Khomeyni's policy is the policy of the Iranian revolution and his successors must stick to it. For them, only Saddam Husayn is important, and we want to get rid of him too. The Iranians are not at all interested in Arab soil.

Spiegel: Are you absolutely certain that the fundamentalists do not want to undermine Kuwait or even Saudi Arabia?

Talas: No, no. No other Arab state will be involved in this war. Otherwise we would change our attitude to the war. The Iranians know that very well.

Spiegel: A victory for Iran and a subsequent coup in Iraq would bring the Islamic fundamentalists directly to Syria's doorstep. Do you like that idea?

Talas: We have a secular country. We do not fear a religious revolution. In our basic policy, in the fight against Israel, Zionism, U.S. imperialism, and lackeys such as Saddam Husayn, we agree with Teheran. However, we do not agree to everything the ayatollahs are doing.

Spiegel: In June it looked as if Jordan's King Husayn would succeed in bringing the hostile presidents of Iraq and Syria to one table for the first time in a long time. Did you really intend to change sides?

Talas: King Husayn has tried to achieve some rapprochement between Baghdad and Damascus, and he has made quite some headway. However, not enough to make us terminate our strategic partnership with Iran.

Spiegel: How close did Syria and Iraq get to each other?

Talas: As a gesture of good will we would have opened the Iraqi pipeline to the Lebanese port of Tripoli. However, then the Iraqi foreign minister plainly said that Baghdad wants either everything, that is, for us to break with Iran, or nothing. That ended the contacts for us. As long as the Iranians want to conquer Jerusalem together with us, we cannot stab the Iranian army in the back. In addition, Teheran has supplied our armed forces with 1 million barrels of oil every year for 5 years for nothing.

Spiegel: You would only dare to begin the war against Israel if Iraq and Jordan were on your side.

Talas: Correct, but such an alliance will come into existence

only when Saddam Husayn is gone. Once there was a good tradition among your German officers. When a general lost a battle he took his pistol and then — bang — he would not lose any more battles. Saddam Husayn has been losing one battle after the other for 6 years, sacrificing his people.

Spiegel: Why do you add new enemies to old, such as the Moroccans, who fought at your side against Israel in 1973? Your president abused Morocco's king for his "black treason", just because he talked to Peres. In doing that was Hassan not just following the course on which Syria had agreed in 1982 at the Arab summit in Fes?

Talas: Hassan II is a big liar. Moroccans fought on our side in the October war, but Hassan completely wet his pants.

Spiegel: Of whom is he afraid?

Talas: He is afraid of the Americans. Now I want to let *Spiegel* in on a secret: In 1972 I knew many months in advance that Moroccan General Oufkir, supported by the Americans, was plotting a coup d'etat against his king. I made sure that the king was warned against it. But he continued to trust firmly in his general. Several weeks after that there was the Suheirat revolt by the generals. That revolt failing, Oufkir personally shot the six ringleaders, all of them generals — among them a brother-in-law of the king — in order to cover up the instigator of that coup.

Spiegel: But how are the Americans involved in that?

Talas: When the coup d'etat was attempted, the U.S. 6th Fleet was cruising off Moroccan waters. That was also the case when Hassan was attacked with missiles by fighter aircraft of his own air force while his plane was landing after a trip. A royalist official found Oufkir's signature on the decisive order to the pilot. He shot the general dead immediately. Finally, even the king believed in the treachery.

Spiegel: So you finally achieved your goal of taking Hassan on an anti-American course?

Talas: Unfortunately not. Instead of completely breaking with America following that bad experience, the puppet-on-a-string king was even more intent on maintaining good relations with the Americans, to prevent the Americans from toppling him from his shaky throne. He even invited Jeanne Kirkpatrick, that rabid bitch, who prefers to bite Arabs in the UN Security Council, and put the King's Order around her neck with his own hands, the highest Moroccan decoration.

Spiegel: Hassan says he learned from Peres that long ago Damascus made secret agreements with the Israelis.

Talas: There is not a single word of truth in that. There is no other country in the world more at odds with Israel than Syria, and there is no other country the Israelis hate more than ours. That honors us.

Spiegel: What is your opinion of the meeting by Peres and Mubarak in Alexandria on 11 September?

Talas: Who is Mubarak? Like Al-Sadat he is part of the American clique. Nowadays he boasts of not having accompanied Al-Sadat to Jerusalem in 1977. But that was mere coincidence. If Al-Sadat had required him to go with him, then Mubarak would have run after him like a little dog. He flirts with the Israelis on the telephone every day. There is no need for them to exchange kisses to give evidence that there is something going on between them. But someday there will be a popular uprising in Egypt, sweeping away that Mubarak like a speck of dust. Egypt, which in fact bore an Al-Nasir before, will be able to produce such a leader once again.

Spiegel: But it is actually your fruitless policy of confrontation that is driving other Arabian leader to seek an understanding with Israel on their own initiative, pursuing their own ways.

Talas: We do not conduct a policy of confrontation. At the Fes summit, President al-Sadat managed to unite the Arabs in a minimum common denominator. The decisions prove that we want a just peace, but without accepting occupied areas.

Spiegel: The head of the Kremlin, Mikhail Gorbachev, obviously wants to normalize Soviet relations with your arch-enemy Israel. Is not the August Israeli-Soviet meeting in Helsinki an alarm signal for Syria?

Talas: Please do not make a mountain out of a molehill. That was a meeting at the consular level, not a summit. When the Israelis turned impertinent by asking about the Jews in the USSR, the Russians replied: "Pack your bags and beat it!"

Spiegel: But that sudden recent recall of the Soviet ambassador from Damascus after 2 years in office does not really indicate that the relationship between Syria and Moscow is free of tension.

Talas: In Moscow there is a new foreign minister who nominates ambassadors. The capital makes policy, not the ambassador.

Spiegel: Did Moscow's man in Damascus pursue a policy that was too autonomous?

Talas: There is only one person who makes policy in Damascus — our president and general secretary of the Ba'th Party, Hafiz al-Asad.

Spiegel: Do you have guarantees that your big brother will not offer Syria in trade for a balance with Washington and/or Israel?

Talas: Moscow certainly will not assassinate us by a stab in the back. That process of understanding between the superpowers will take us quite a bit closer to our rights.

Spiegel: You want to stand your ground against the U.S. which, in your opinion, not only recruited 'Arafat, Saddam Husayn and Mubarak as agents, but also arranged a coup d'etat in Morocco, turned Lebanon's Al-Jumayyil, and raided Libya unpunished. In view of that alleged American omnipotence, would it not be appropriate to achieve an understanding with Washington?

Talas: No. American politicians just hate and despise us Arabs. They want to humiliate us. They respect, no, they fear only the Israelis in this region. I would rather die a thousand deaths than vegetate under Americans repression.

Spiegel: The doctoral candidate Talas has unleashed a book in which Jews are blamed for a cruel blood sacrifice of a Christian from Damascus. What was it that you actually wanted to prove with that age-old horror story?

Talas: That book is a historical work, based on documents from France, Vienna, and the Beirut Americans University. I will also have it published in Germany soon. The vehement reaction to the book proves that the facts described in it are irrefutable; otherwise no one would have paid that much attention to the book.

Spiegel: Why did you not explain that to the U.S. envoy who wanted to talk about in with you?

Talas: Washington's Secretary of State Shultz condemned the book without reading it, then sent his ambassador to me with a protest note. What should I have discussed with him? You know, Americans are always hanging around in our region, talking and talking, with no results in the end. They just want to chew gum with us.

Spiegel: Why did Damascus not receive Reagan's deputy, Bush, when he recently visited the Middle East?

Talas: Because of our bad experience. If we ask the U.S. secretary of state about proposals for settling some problem, he answers: "That is beyond my competence, the President alone decides such matters." If we examine his attitude, then it is said: "He has no solution." That makes us wonder whether he is really the foreign minister of a superpower, or just a doorman. Bush only wanted to talk with us about terrorism. That is not enough. I have no time for such things.

Spiegel: Mr Minister, thank you for the interview.

VOL Reports Explosions, Return of Rif'at al-Asad
NC221442 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
 1415 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] According to information received by the Voice of Lebanon [VOL], an explosion occurred last Saturday near a Syrian Ba'th party center in Sahat al-Marjah in Damascus. The security forces cordoned off the site. Two other explosions were also heard on the same day in Aleppo, but there were no reports of casualties.

The information we received also said heavy gunfire was heard in Damascus on Friday in celebration of the return of [Syrian Vice President] Dr Rif'at al-Asad to Damascus after a long stay in Europe.

Al-Kasm Chairs Council of Ministers Meeting on Economy
JN222007 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
 1730 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] The Council of Ministers held a meeting under Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm at 1100 today and reviewed the economic situation from all the production, supply, and consumption angles. These included the practical and direct results of the laws and procedures adopted to tackle all matters and to provide the basic needs and commodities to the citizens of the country.

During this review, the prime minister emphasized the great importance of deepening the spirit of responsibility in individual and group behavior in state and public sector employees, stressing that this will lead to productive initiatives and the daring and decisive confrontation of any defect as well as to fighting any acts which obstruct sound arrangements. He said that safe implementation is linked to sound decisionmaking, adding that the government continues to eliminate all forms of dereliction of duty, negligence, and abuses as well as attempts to tamper with the economic, production, supply, and financial bases.

Dr al-Kasm also asserted that this homeland is characterized by its sound economic structure, which makes Syria immune to most of the external consequences of the world economic disturbances that are affecting the region's countries and most countries in the world. He affirmed that economic awareness is an indivisible part of political awareness which, in turn, is called upon to achieve the objectives of the production plans and turn the government's trends to rationalize expenditures and consumption and fight waste firm trends with realistic, tangible results in our economic life. The prime minister also explained that through economic and political awareness we can defeat political and economic plots as well as the media campaigns which get worse whenever Syria's nationalist stand under President Hafiz al-Asad becomes stronger and firmer and whenever Syria's nationalist policy succeeds in foiling suspect plans.

The prime minister said that a strong internal situation cannot be affected by hostile campaigns, plots, or propaganda.

At the end of this review of the economic situation, the Council of Ministers discussed a number of subjects presented to it and made appropriate decisions on them.

Peres Comments on Shevardnadze Meeting

*TA221815 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 22 Sep 86*

[Text] The meeting between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and the Soviet foreign minister in New York has ended. Following the meeting, Mr Peres said that the contacts between the two countries would continue.

In a talk with our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer, the prime minister said that he and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze agreed that ways would be sought to normalize bilateral relations.

The discussion lasted 1 and 1/2 hours, instead of the planned 30 minutes, and only Peres' policy adviser, Nimrod Novik, and an interpreter from the Soviet side were present at the meeting.

Mr Peres said he was impressed with Minister Shevardnadze's matter-of-fact approach. Each side presented its positions and promised a reaction. During the talks, the prime minister raised the matter of Soviet Jewry. According to him, Peres understood from the Soviet foreign minister's remarks that the Soviet Union is displaying great interest in joining the peace process.

Following the discussion, Minister Shevardnadze raised his country's policy that the Middle East conflict must be solved through an international conference.

Interview on Meeting

*TA221940 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 22 Sep 86*

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by Nisim Mish'al following Peres meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze at the UN in New York — videotaped]

[Text][Mish'al] Good day to you Mr Prime Minister, the meeting lasted longer than expected. Would you say that the opening in relations between the two countries has grown?

[Peres] I do not want to say that. I only want to say that the talk was held in a very serious atmosphere, with each of the sides presenting his suggestions and stands to the other. Each one of us agreed to think about the other's proposals. We also decided to check whether there are ways to lead to normalization in the relations between the USSR and Israel.

[Mish'al] Have the chances for the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union increased?

[Peres] I would not want to guess, nor do I want my remarks to go beyond what was agreed upon — what I am saying is what was agreed upon — but I was very impressed by the matter-of-fact nature of the talk. I cannot say that in 75 or 90 minutes of conversation we clarified all the outstanding problems between us.

[Mish'al] Did you submit to Mr Shevardnadze a list of emigration refuseniks?

[Peres] No, we spoke of the Jewish issue. I have a different way of going about this point.

[Mish'al] Is any progress expected on the international conference issue, would you say? Do the Russians display interest in joining the Middle East peace process?

[Peres] I would say that the Russians are definitely displaying interest in joining the process. We began to talk, and there is still a great deal to discuss.

[Mish'al] Will the political contacts continue? Did you set up another meeting?

[Peres] The contacts will continue in different ways.

[Mish'al] Will this also be on the level of prime minister and foreign minister?

[Peres] I am not prepared to elaborate here.

Meeting Described as 'Great'

*TA230637 Jerusalem Domestic Service
in Hebrew 0510 GMT 23 Sep 86*

[Report from New York by Shim'on Schiffer]

[Text] There was almost no contact between the two delegations, the Israeli and the Soviet. Two small teams of guards and advisers waited outside the room in which the meeting between Peres and Shevardnadze was held. The Soviet ambassador to the UN, who until recently served as ambassador to Egypt, exchanged several sentences with his Israeli counterpart. He said that he saw Tabah from the Egyptian side. A waiter brought coffee twice. At one point one of the Soviet foreign minister's advisers wanted to remind him that the time allotted for the meeting has passed. After 1 hour and 20 minutes the prime minister and the foreign minister came out. Thank you, sir, said Mr Peres and shook Shevardnadze's hands. Later he asked the photographer of the Government Press Office whether he got the picture. There are pictures, Mr Peres, he answered. As will be recalled, the Soviets asked the meeting not be photographed. Last night, before leaving his hotel, Mr Peres summed up the meeting:

[Begin Peres recording] What happened in the meeting, I believe, is the beginning of a dialogue. I do not want to create the impression that we reached agreements, that we concluded things. Whether the following is significant or not I do not know, but this dialogue was held in an extremely relaxed and matter-of-fact atmosphere, completely unpolemical. Each of us received enough time to raise his views, and both of us said we will think about what the other said, and will return to one another with comments and reactions. I believe that there is an opportunity to explain our position to the new Soviet leadership, and this position is not unexplainable, it can clearly be explained both on the ideological and practical levels. [end recording]

Peres said he found his interlocutor to be an open, matter-of-fact, and undogmatic man. He told me that the more we tone down

the public utterances the easier future contacts will become. There is no doubt that the issue of Soviet Jewry was emphasized in the meeting, as well as issues pertaining to future relations and the issue of the international conference.

[Begin Peres recording] In Stockholm, for example, there was a dialogue between countries which have diplomatic relations and take into consideration each others needs, and this does not exist between the Soviet Union and Israel at this point. [end recording]

Shevardnadze, who came out of a side door, unwittingly ran into a group of correspondents and told them: I raised our proposal to convene a preparatory committee to the international conference. The few people who read the contents of the meeting said it was great, to use the expression of one of Peres' advisers. From a portion of the meeting which was played back to us we learned something else. The prime minister said: I told Shevardnadze that facts were created in the territories, and that things cannot be turned backwards; You can make omelets out of eggs, but not vice versa. Shevardnadze: perhaps Reagan, with his technology, will manage to turn omelets into eggs. Peres: This is possible only in space.

Incidentally, one of the anxieties of Peres' advisers was whether the prime minister would be able to pronounce the name of his interlocutor successfully. Last year he called him Mr Sheherezada. To sum up: Another move has been made. The Israeli objective is resumption of diplomatic relations in exchange for involvement in Middle East affairs. The next move will be a Soviet one. Meanwhile there is a lot of work in store for commentators, the foreign ministries of both blocs, as well as the Arab world.

Peres Makes Statement Upon Return Home

TA230914 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0828 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Statement by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres at Ben-Gurion Airport upon his return from the United States and Canada — live]

[Text] Most of the visit was devoted not to the past but rather to the future, and in the economic sphere the proposals we raised and our requests — which did not include financial requests — were answered in the affirmative. In the political field I think we have laid the foundations for the continuation of the process. The general feeling is that in continuing the peace process we are contributing to peace, and we will do everything possible to continue this process and to bring about direct negotiations. This is not a matter of a single day, but there will be no interruptions, and I hope that this target will be achieved. In the United States we also met with many Jewish organizations and discussed the issue of Soviet Jewry, investments in Israel, tourism. I found the Jewish communities enthusiastic and willing to do their best. In Canada I met Prime Minister Mulroney, heads of Parliament factions, and the newspaper editorials were extremely positive and friendly to Israel. In Canada we discussed, apart from the political process, ways to bring about joint investments, mainly in high technology and research, and what we were able to conclude in so short a time was positive. In Canada we also held

a warm meeting with the Jews, in the biggest meeting in Montreal we met some 3,000 Jews, who were enthusiastic and supportive of Israel. Yesterday I met the Soviet foreign minister. The meeting was very relaxed, matter-of-fact, unpolemical, and it dealt with all the issues which interest the two countries, and both the foreign minister and I agreed to continue the contacts and to take steps that might bring about normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and the State of Israel. I would say that many possibilities were opened up, although I cannot say that they were realized, and I can also not say that we have overcome all our differences. This would be an exaggeration. However, I was positively surprised by the matter-of-fact atmosphere of the meeting, as well as by the willingness both to explain and to listen. From my point of view the trip was interesting, fruitful, and I hope that we will continue with the second stage of the economic policy and the second stage of the foreign policy directed at peace. Altogether, Israel's diplomatic initiatives have brought it considerable achievements, and also, I believe, renewed appreciation for its sincere desire for peace, its seriousness, and the fact that there is no demagoguery in its policy.

Further on Statement

TA231013 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0832 GMT 23 Sep 86

[News conference Prime Minister Shim'on Peres at Ben-Gurion Airport by upon his return from the United States and Canada — live]

[Text] ['Oded Ben-'Ami] Mr Peres, following your trip, your talks in Washington and the meeting with Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, is there still any point in talking about an international conference? Another question, with your permission: Yesterday there was a report about contacts held by the director general of your ministry with senior Chinese officials. Is this connected with the international conference idea?

[Peres] I am not striving to bring about an international conference, this is not an accurate description. We are striving for direct negotiations which will have international accompaniment. The purpose is not an international conference; at best it is a means, a support, but but it cannot replace direct negotiations, and this is not our target. Following my visit to Washington this plan remains, and I believe it enjoys U.S. support, as well as the support of others. This does not mean that there are no longer any differences of opinion regarding the essence of the conference, its producers, contents, dates, participants, etc. etc. However, we will work all the details out in the future.

[Ben-'Ami] What about the meetings with the Chinese, sir.

[Peres] I did not read the newspapers, so I cannot answer the question.

[Unidentified correspondent] [question indistinct]

[Peres] No. We agreed in our meeting not to divulge the content, and will settle for a general description. I assume that Mr Shevardnadze also will use the same language, and I do not want

to go into any more details. I hope that calm will return to Lebanon, and that no exceptional measures will have to be taken.

[Yig'al Goren] Mr Prime Minister, following your meeting with the Soviet foreign minister yesterday do you think that we can achieve a resumption of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union?

[Peres] Look, I can sum up our talks without going into guesses. Why should we guess? Let us wait and see.

[Goren] The question is whether, on the basis of the meeting and the understandings between you, and also on the basis of the Helsinki talks, you are more optimistic that we are facing a possible resumption of relations with the Soviet Union?

[Peres] I would say that I am in more of an operative [last word in English] than optimistic mood, that is, I believe there is still more to do.

[Goren] Sir, is there truth in the reports that Israel is acting to raise the level of relations with China, perhaps even to establish diplomatic relations with this superpower?

[Peres] Israel certainly wants to establish diplomatic relations with China, but the Chinese excel in long marches, so we are still far away from that.

[Goren] Sir, in view of the tension in the security zone of southern Lebanon, is there any room for IDF action to push back the Shi'ite militia and increase the aid to the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] forces in the area?

[Peres] I do not want to discuss this issue publicly. I only want to express my hope that calm will return to the security zone.

[Goren] Sir, is the idea of the international conference, which was raised following the Alexandria summit still to be taken as a certainty, or is it only a possibility for solving the issue of direct negotiations. After your meetings in the United States, is there still any room for the idea of an international conference?

[Peres] My meetings in the United States only reinforced this, they have not changed anything. I saw that President Mubarak also commented that the most important thing is direct negotiations. The international conference is meant to accompany, not to replace, direct negotiations without preconditions, and this conference obviously has clear limitations. It has no power to dictate, annul, or substitute. I saw that President Mubarak also used the expression of an international umbrella. This is how they view things in the United States as well. Of course it has to be planned very carefully so that it does not fulfill a role we do not want it to fulfill.

[Goren] Sir, what do you see as your most important job in the few weeks that remain until the rotation?

[Peres] Are you concerned that there are not enough issues? I think you are mistaken. There is, for example, the nurses problem, there is a problem in the north. However, we will continue

to stabilize the second stage of the economic policy and continue the peace process.

[Goren] Will there be any more trips abroad before the rotation?

[Peres] You want to know everything? I will travel to France once again, for 1 day, to commemorate the 100th anniversary of David ben-Gurion's birth; and this is at the special request of the French president, because there will apparently be a big celebration there. You can mark this day to my account already.

[Unidentified correspondent] [question indistinct]

[Peres] Do you want me to repeat every word of what he said? I can say that the issue was raised, but I will not go into any details, under any circumstances.

[Unidentified correspondent] [question indistinct]

[Peres] What we agreed about was that the United States will aid Israel in the process of growth and in investments. On this issue I also prefer not to go into detail at this point. However, there are agreements, positive and concrete agreements.

[Ben-'Ami] Mr Peres, it has been reported that on your way to the United States you stopped in London and briefed a Foreign Ministry undersecretary. I assume the intention was that King Husayn, who was hospitalized in London then, would be briefed. Are you continuing this in any way.

[Peres] He is not the Jordanian undersecretary for foreign affairs, he is the British undersecretary.

[Ben-'Ami] Yes, the British undersecretary, excuse me.

[Peres] Well, the briefing was to be passed on to Mrs Thatcher. When it was learned that the plane would land for refueling in London, Mrs Thatcher suggested that the undersecretary greet us at the airport. He came and I briefed Mrs Thatcher on the Alexandria talks.

[Ben-'Ami] Do you have any information whether there has been any progress or any development following the briefing to King Husayn?

[Peres] From what I hear after the Alexandria summit both Egypt and Jordan see greater potential than they saw before; that is, there is a good possibility of continuing the process.

[Me'ir Kohen] Mr Prime Minister, in the light of the talks you held in Washington, how do you assess the next stage of the peace process in the region?

[Peres] I said that the first thing is to preserve the process, not to let it die out. Our main target is direct negotiations between us and the concerned Arab countries, and if it is necessary with international accompaniment.

[Kohen] Will the U.S. envoy come to the area?

[Peres] This is possible. However, the date has not been set yet. I

regard this as a long process, and I do not expect immediate results. However, many unexpected things have happened to date: Morocco, Alexandria, and many other places. I want to say that when I came to the United States the tension between the superpowers was at its height, mainly due to the kidnapping of Daniloff, and voices from both sides were angry and threatening. Over the weekend I think things calmed down somewhat, and I think a way was found to overcome this recent problem. All who heard Reagan's speech in the UN yesterday saw there were two aspects there; one which was very sharp in its tone against the Soviet Union, and another which invited the Soviet Union to resolve the problem of the arms race in other ways. That is, there are two trends, one aggressive, and one of dialogue between the two superpowers. This obviously influences the Middle East; when there are sharp tones then muscles are flexed, and when there are chances for an arrangement then the picture changes completely.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Peres, did you invite the Soviet foreign minister to visit Israel, or did he invite you to visit the Soviet Union?

[Peres] We have still not reached the state of mutual invitations.

[Unidentified correspondent] [question indistinct]

[Peres] I have not proposed to establish an international force. I proposed to initiate an international effort, that is, an international alliance for fighting terrorism. I said that the present alliances were established at earlier periods and for other purposes, which at this point are not urgent purposes. Contrary to this the urgent problem of today, international terrorism, has no organized international answer, and in my opinion this is the time to create this sort of alliance... [live coverage of news conference ends in mid-sentence]

Peres Notes Conditions for Leaving Unity Government

TA220954 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 22 Sep 86 p 4

[Report from New York by Ran Dagoni]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres yesterday spelled out the "breaking points" which would force him to leave the national unity government when headed by Yitzhak Shamir.

In an interview with *Ma'ariv* at the end of his meeting with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, Peres said he would quit the government headed by Shamir under the following circumstances:

— If it emerges that the peace process has been stopped through the fault of Israel.

— If it emerges that there has been a deviation from the commonly agreed upon economic policy.

In a news conference he held later, Peres said: "I will help Shamir. I do not intend to play a negative role. Not only personal ego must play a role; there must also be national responsibility. If the issues of peace and the economy are conducted properly, I

will have no interest in being prime minister." [passage omitted]

Peres added that Israel received a report from Cairo yesterday according to which Egypt has reassessed the Peres-Mubarak summit and now believes there is potential for peace in the present circumstances. [passage omitted]

Air Force Attacks 'Terrorist' Targets in Lebanon

TA231519 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1514 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] We now have a report just received: Air Force planes attacked terrorist targets east of Al-Damur in Lebanon this afternoon. All our aircraft returned safely to their base, and the pilots reported accurate hits. The targets are located east of Al-Damur, on the mountain ridge, and included a command and a base from which terrorists belonging to the DFLP launched attacks. The targets included several isolated buildings, far away from any inhabited area. One of the buildings served as the headquarters of Abu Musa's [Sa'd Musa Muragha] group. The above announcement has been issued by the IDF spokesman.

IDF Presence on Lebanese Border Increased

TA230752 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 23 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by Menahem Horowitz, 'Oded Zaray, and news agencies]

[Excerpt] In the past few days the IDF has increased its presence on the Lebanese border. Large IDF forces are evident in southern Lebanon and in concentrations close to the international border.

The army of southern Lebanon (ASL) was also put on the highest state of alert. Yesterday afternoon the tension dissipated somewhat, but there are still large groups of ASL soldiers concentrated in the area.

Security sources in the north reported that Israel has concentrated hundreds of soldiers along the border with Lebanon in order to provide support for the ASL forces which for several days now have come under attack from radical Shi'ite terrorist organizations. [passage omitted]

Officials Concerned About Increased Hizballah Presence

TA230710 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 23 Sep 86 pp 1,2

[Report by the defense correspondent]

[Text] Israeli forces yesterday remained on alert in the north, ready to act if Shi'ite attacks on South Lebanese Army (SLA) positions in the central sector continue. According to the *Associated Press* reporting from Qiryat Shemona, "hundreds of Israeli troops" are massed along the northern frontier.

Military sources yesterday reiterated to *The Jerusalem Post* that

Israel would "not hesitate to act" if the SLA and the stability of Southern Lebanon were fundamentally threatened.

The reports of possible Israeli intervention in Southern Lebanon came at the same time as statements from Israeli defence officials, including Defence Minister Rabin, that Israel would act to prop up the SLA in the face of continuing Shi'ite attacks. Attacks over the past week have claimed 12 SLA lives.

One observer perceived the situation as a house of cards. "If one SLA position fell to the Shi'ites, the whole network of SLA defences would crumble," he said.

What has Israeli defence officials worried is that the recent Shi'ite attacks on SLA positions on the northern perimeter of the central sector near the town of Tibnin have come while Hizballah fundamentalists have moved into previously neutral Shi'ite villages in the area.

Following last week's attacks on the SLA, and a dramatic increase in Katyusha and artillery attacks on targets in the security zone, Israeli policy-makers decided to issue a stern warning that "there would be peace only if there was peace on both sides of the security zone." This was coupled with overt troop movements in the north to give the threat credence.

The attacks, *The Post* has learned, have come from both Hizballah and Amal units operating north of the security zone. More often than not, according to Israeli sources, Amal is forced into action by Hizballah threat. The fundamentalists have not been welcomed into the Shi'ite villages in the area, so have had to penetrate under threat of force.

Hizballah units said to be arriving in the area are reported to be small and thinly spread out, making detection difficult. They are also said to be well financed, often purchasing the "services" of surrogates to fire Katyushas into the security zone and to lay mines.

The defence establishment has decided to provide the SLA with weapons to stave off Shi'ite attacks. It has been reported that in some cases Israeli forces deployed in Southern Lebanon have been used to bolster SLA positions as well.

Reuter reported from Qiryat Shemona that residents in northern Israel said the military buildup just south of the frontier was unprecedented since the bulk of Israeli troops were withdrawn from Lebanon in June 1985.

Military Source Says Abu Nidal Set Up Base Near Sidon
TA230548 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] A senior Israeli military source says the Abu Nidal terrorist group has now established a base at Sidon in south Lebanon. The source also says that Israel is working closely with France to try and pin down the perpetrators of the spate of bomb attacks in Paris. More on this from reporter Alan ben-Ami:

The Israeli source says that Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] estab-

lished an organizational base at the 'Ayn al-Hulwah Palestinian quarter beside Sidon. The move followed Syrian urgings to Abu Nidal to lower his profile in Damascus and try to get more bases established in Lebanon, particularly in the south, where Yasir 'Arafat has traditionally had a strong following. Abu Nidal's principal bases are located in Syria, Libya, and in Lebanon's Al-Biq'a Valley, an area well controlled by the Syrians.

According to the Israeli source, it seems that Abu Nidal's successful and highly publicized terrorist operations around the world have boosted his popularity among Palestinians, enabling him to recruit men and support in south Lebanon and establish a base at 'Ayn al-Hulwah, a traditional stronghold of Yasir 'Arafat and his Fatah organization. The Israeli Air Force recently attacked what were described as bases of Fatah and Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] besides Sidon. The Fatah base hit, however, did not belong to Yasir 'Arafat, but was a base of the Fatah Revolutionary Council, a rival organization set up by Abu Nidal after he cut his ties with 'Arafat in 1973.

Abu Nidal himself is said to be spending most of his time in Libya and, according to the source, all the indications are indeed that the Pan Am hijacking in Karachi and the attack on the synagogue in Istanbul were carried out by Abu Nidal operatives.

The senior Israeli military figure also reveals that Israel is working closely with France in an effort to pin down the perpetrators of the bombing attacks in Paris and the killing of the French military attache in Beirut. Israel will help the French in any way it can, said the source. The attacks, he says, are the work of a number of terrorist organizations cooperating with each other for their own individual reasons. In addition to the Lebanese revolutionary armed faction, other terrorists involved include members of the Action Direct terror gang, which provides local help and infrastructure for the attacks in France, and members of the Armenian terrorist group, Asala.

Interview With Israeli Official for S. Lebanon
TA201515 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0805 GMT
20 Sep 86

[Interview with Uri Lubrani, coordinator of government activities in southern Lebanon, by Dani Vesseli — live in the studio]

[Text] [Vesseli] Is there any connection between the increase in acts of terrorism in southern Lebanon and the terrorism in France?

[Lubrani] I do not know if there is any direct connection. I find it very difficult to pinpoint an undeniable link, but I have no doubt that it is very likely that the people who planted the bombs in Paris and those who planted the roadside bombs near UNIFIL, the French UNIFIL personnel, and those who are occupied in terrorism against the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] were trained in the same camps. Whether or not this is a connection, I think probably there is, but I do not know of any organic [last word in English] link

[Vesseli] That is to say, the fact that at a certain stage the French soldiers in UNIFIL have been a target for attacks has no

connection with the current wave in France, according to what you know?

[Lubrani] To the best of my knowledge, there is no connection, although there appears to be one. But I do not find this connection. There is no doubt that France is now a front line facing terrorism and it has to cope with this. It is doing so in its own way and it has a problem there with prisoners and detainees, terrorists, and it is quite natural that they should try to get them released using terrorist methods, which succeeded in the past. Here, in fact, lies the key to coping with terrorism. I do not see the direct link between what is happening in France and what is happening to the French UNIFIL soldiers in southern Lebanon. I do see a direct link, an absolute link, between what is happening inside UNIFIL, the French unit, and what is happening to the ASL, with Hizballah attacks. This is because I definitely see these two fronts connected with each other. I am sure there is a planned attempt here, mainly by Hizballah, to try to undermine the ASL's ability to function in the security zone and there is a parallel attempt to undermine the foundations of UNIFIL. In this context, this means mainly the French force, which constitutes a very considerable portion of this force.

[Vesseli] What is the explanation for this terrorist awakening by Hizballah?

[Lubrani] Well, that question should actually be addressed to the Iranians. I believe that somewhere or other, using links that are not at all fine, very strong links, this leads to Tehran. Insofar as anything involving Hizballah is concerned there certainly is room for the assumption that the Iranians are interested in enabling the forces they control, that is, Hizballah, to prove their ability within the parallel framework to the Lebanese forces while, at the same time, they are actually, in their ability, in their successes, reflecting the success of the Iranian revolution. Nowhere in the world is there any area in which the Khomeyni Iranian revolution can point to successes, apart from Lebanon. Lebanon is the only place where they have successes. Since this is the case, I have no doubt that there is somebody spurring on this success, who wants to prove that the revolution can gather strength and make achievements.

[Vesseli] Have you any explanation of the timing, why it is actually happening now?

[Lubrani] A clear explanation, well, I think the time was simply ripe. Hizballah is going through processes and part of this is a matter of training and exercises and organization and the ability to compete with elements that are hostile to them inside the Lebanese borders. The moment arrived for them to be ready to do this, and I have no doubt that we should also add to this, the moment when someone definitely gave them good advice, to show off their ability, not in Beirut or other areas of Lebanon, but mainly in the south, where all the elements have some sort of common denominator. They want to bring about an erosion in the ASL's functioning ability, in the IDF's ability to function in the security zone, so this is not a good reason... [changes thought] let us assume, the Syrians also told them, guys, go down south and do your work in the south and do not get under our feet in Beirut or in the Lebanese Al-Biq'a'.

[Vesseli] It seems the operations are becoming more daring. This week's attacks against the ASL strongholds, they were not like this earlier.

[Lubrani] This certainly is an increase in the level of activity, in the Hizballah level of action. I think I must say — almost in the same breath — I will say that the very fact that the ASL has altogether stood up very well to these attacks, has also proved a significant increase in its own ability. It is also not a coincidence nor is it progress by inertia, it comes as a result of much investment, but there certainly is a confrontation here and the fact that the ASL stood up to it, I think this is the beginning of a process which will actually lead to the fact that they will learn that they cannot win. I am sure this is what will happen.

[Vesseli] In your opinion, is the ASL not in danger if this confrontation continues?

[Lubrani] No. I think there is no danger, and here, perhaps, I would like to explain one point: The ASL is not an army that can exist on its own, today, certainly not today. The ASL is part of a system including the security zone, that has a certain depth, a small depth, it is true, but a certain depth, and military units that are in one command framework that goes by the name of the ASL, with the IDF, which, in accordance with a decision by the Israeli Government, is committed to providing the ASL with backing. That is to say, as soon as the ASL begins to feel it is incapable of overcoming a problem, it automatically has the absolute right, and it does indeed do so, it appeals to the IDF and asks for aid and the IDF gives it the aid, and will give it the aid. So, the problem is not whether there is any danger to the ASL. If there is any danger to the ASL, there is danger to the IDF.

[Vesseli] In your opinion, is there any solution to the increase in terrorism, or will the IDF have to increase its involvement?

[Lubrani] If you are, altogether, talking about a solution to the problem of Lebanon, it is another question.

[Vesseli] No, to the current increase.

[Lubrani] The current one? Just to break it. To break it, neutralize it, and I think time will prove this is possible. I have no doubt of this.

[Vesseli] The ASL, with the current aid of the IDF?

[Lubrani] It depends. I think this is aid that should be given with the suitable sifting. That is, if much aid is needed, much aid will be given. The less aid is needed and the more the ASL manages on its own, the less aid there will be, because we are not interested... [changes thought] We are interested, our version, in fact, our version in principle is that there should be as much ASL responsibility as possible and as little IDF responsibility as possible. As soon as needs arise and the IDF has to enter and be more active, the IDF will do so, because it knows that if it does not do so, there will be no ASL.

Peres Wants PRC Recognition Before Conference

TA231323 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Returning from the United States this morning, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said that he was encouraged by his meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, but that the two sides had reached no conclusions.

He also said that even if the USSR does meet the conditions for an international conference on Middle East peace, China, too, will have to recognize Israel before such a conference.

Among the correspondents at the Peres' news conference at Ben-gurion Airport was our reporter Steve Weisman:

[Begin recording] [Passage omitted on Peres' remarks about his meeting with Shevardnadze] [Weizman] If at some point the Soviet Union does fulfill the conditions, will the international accompaniment for peace negotiations still be dependent on diplomatic recognition by China?

[Peres] Yes, sure. [passage omitted] [end recording]

PRC 'Cooperation' Agreement Impending

TA221955 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Israel and China are going to sign an agreement which will make possible regular cooperation between the two countries. Our correspondent Hanan 'Azran reports that the agreement will be signed by senior officials from both countries.

An Israeli delegation will shortly leave for the PRC. The delegation will be headed by a senior official. Our correspondent notes that there is a written agreement between Israeli and Chinese companies, although this agreement was not made on a political level.

The new agreement will enable several Israeli companies to act in the agriculture, energy, and infrastructure spheres.

Israel's commercial attaches in Singapore and Hong Kong have been requested to aid Israeli entrepreneurs, who are leaving for China, in everything pertaining to trade affairs between the two countries.

Tamir Met PRC Representatives 'Last Week'

TA230530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Avraham Tamir, director general of the Prime Minister's Office, met with representatives of the PRC in Paris last week in order to bring about the establishment of diplomatic relations between Peking and Jerusalem.

Our correspondent in Washington Shim'on Schiffer reports that Avraham Tamir left the prime minister's entourage when Mr Peres left for Canada. He has already met in the past with

Chinese representatives in Paris.

PRC Cancels Attendance at Exhibition

TA231115 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
23 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by Yosef Tzuri'el]

[Text] The Chinese authorities canceled a visit by a delegation of experts to "Agritech 86," an agricultural technology exhibition, which opened last night, after the possibility of the delegation's arrival in Israel was publicized on television.

Deputy Agriculture Minister Avraham Katz-oz said last night he felt he had been made a mockery out of after he received a telegram from the organizers of the Chinese delegation which read: "You did not keep the agreement, therefore our people will not attend the exhibition."

Katz-oz believes that a "non-protocol" relationship with the PRC can be developed, and that diplomatic dialogue can be achieved at a later stage.

Rabin Says U.S. Does Not Oppose Lavi

TA211251 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
21 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin believes that he has managed to save the "Lavi" project. Rabin, who has returned from the United States, will today brief the government about the results of his talks there.

Rabin believes that thanks to the cooperation agreement with the Grumman Aerospace Corporation regarding the development of the "Lavi" there is no longer any danger that the U.S. Administration will continue to oppose it. However, the agreement with the U.S. company will turn the "Lavi" into a joint project rather than an exclusive project of the Israeli Aircraft Industries [IAI].

Rabin assessed that in the talks he has managed to obtain the administration's support for the "Lavi," and has also reached understanding and agreement which will allow Israel to continue enjoying the annual military aid funds.

Among other things it is likely that the United States will grant Israel's request for a squadron of 25 "Cobra" assault helicopters.

Congo Apologizes After U.S. Demand

TA201730 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] The Congo-Brazzaville Government has apologized to the Israeli Government for a comparison its foreign minister made between Israel and Nazi Germany. The apology was handed over in a letter to the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

Our correspondent in the United States, Shim'on Schiffer, comments that the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations informed the Congo-Brazzaville foreign minister that President Reagan would not receive the Congo president in the White House if this country did not apologize to Israel, and Congo-Brazzaville did indeed apologize.

UN sources have told our correspondent that the U.S. delegation has decided to behave firmly toward Third World countries in the UN General Assembly and not permit serious expressions against the United States or Israel.

El Al, Moroccan Airline Move Toward Cooperation

TA191458 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
19 Sep 86 p 2

[Report by Barukh Me'iri]

[Text] Morocco's national airline, "Air Maroc," has expressed willingness to cooperate with El Al. During the first stage, it is willing to honor El Al tickets, and in the future to establish an infrastructure of similar prices. Agreements on this line have been achieved in talks in Morocco between Sam Ben-Shitrit, head of the "Beyahad" Movement [Movement for Sephardic-Ashkenazi Integration], and the heads of the Air Maroc commercial department, at the request of the El Al management.

Sam Ben-Shitrit, who was in Morocco for a short vacation, said that his interlocutors, Hamid Ibrahim and Hisham Sanusi, noted that the Moroccan company has no intentions of keeping its future relations with El Al secret. "We are speaking for the senior management of the company and senior circles in the government. Everything will be conducted publicly."

It transpires that the number of travelers to and from Morocco is constantly growing. At present there are approximately 2,000 people who travel annually from Israel to Morocco, and about 1,000 traveling the other way, most of them Jews who live in Morocco. The company which makes most of the profit is "Iberia."

The heads of the Moroccan company expressed the desire to open direct talks with El Al officials. It has been agreed that this will take place at the International Civil Aviation Organization convention in Geneva in November.

El Al Denies Cooperation

TA210913 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
21 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Reports of an imminent agreement between EL Al and Royal Air Maroc, the Moroccan national airline, are "groundless," EL Al said last night.

According to reports on Friday, the Moroccan airline had expressed willingness to honour EL Al tickets on its routes and to work out a uniform price agreement for flights.

Authorities Consider Authorizing Pilgrimage

TA191128 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 19 Sep 86 p 3

[Report by Muhammad Khalaylah]

[Text] The Jordanian and Saudi authorities have officially announced their agreement to allow Israeli Muslims to come to Mecca to fulfill the precept of the 'Umra "which is a pilgrimage that takes place not during the Hajj season and that comes to complement the Hajj duties." The Davar correspondent has learned that the authorities of both countries have prepared to receive a first group of Muslim pilgrims by the end of the year, and that during next year they are prepared to allow the entry of two additional groups.

The Davar correspondent estimates that if the Jordanian and Saudi authorities reduce the 'Umra pilgrimage fees the number of pilgrims each time will reach about 3,000. The Israeli authorities have not yet given their consent for the fulfillment of the 'Umra duty; they want a religious opinion on whether the 'Umra is a religious precept which complements that of the Hajj.

The shar'i qadis Muslim [religious judges] and Muslim public figures are maintaining contacts with the authorities to obtain permission for the Muslims to fulfill the 'Umra precept.

Shamir Outlines Economic Credo, Plans

TA191437 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
19 Sep 86 p 2

[Report by Shraga Meqel]

[Text] A tax reform, cuts in subsidies, cuts in the public sector, and better organization of manpower in the economy: this is the "economic message" of Vice Premier Shamir on the eve of the rotation.

Shamir told Herut activists yesterday: "There is unemployment in certain areas of the country, but at the same time Arabs from Judea and Samaria are being employed because Jews do not want to work. There is no justification for this."

Shamir emphasized that "the economy will be at the top of the agenda of the government in the next 2 years, and as prime minister I will be involved in the economic issue and shall deal with it sincerely, not only to make an impression. Political issues will be less important than economic issues. Improving the economy will strengthen the country and improve its political and security situation."

Shamir detailed his plans: It is necessary to devote funds for solving the problems of poor families. The subsidies should be received only by those who really need them. The government's involvement in the economy must be decreased. There must be a tax reform so as to decrease the burden, not in order to give people more money, but to make it worthwhile to enlarge existing factories and invest in the economy. The civil service sector must be decreased. "The mission for the next 2 years will be to manufacture more and more, because otherwise we will not be able to face military and welfare costs."

Contacts are being held with various people who are slated to become Shamir's economic advisers when he becomes prime minister.

Shim'on Peres and Yitzhak Shamir will meet shortly in order to work out the decisionmaking process in the economic field after the rotation. The Alignment demands the establishment of a narrow economic Cabinet with Shamir and Nisim from the Likud, Peres and Ya'aqobi from the Alignment, and perhaps another minister from each of the large parties.

The Alignment wants to preserve its status in the economic field after Shim'on Peres transfers to the Foreign Ministry.

MA'ARIV Views Syrian Goals in Recent Terrorism *TA221246 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 22 Sep 86 p 10*

[Commentary by Moshe Zaq: "The Security Zone Will Be Maintained"]

[Text] The perpetrators are members of Hizballah, the Popular Front, Fighters for Vengeance and Justice, or they are Fatah rebels, but the planners and instigators sit in Damascus.

Intelligence professionals will point to Mahmud Nurani, the Iranian charge d'affaires in Beirut, as the man dealing out the money to Hizballah recruits, and will list all the Rejectionist Front elements in the south, starting with the Shi'ite Amal and ending with the Sunni Islamic Union and the organizations of George Habash, Nayif Hawatimah, Abu Nidal, and Ahmad Jibril. However, all these elements are mere pawns on the chessboard of Syrian intelligence, which is the real one pulling the strings.

One name to bear in mind is that of Colonel Ghazi Kan'an, the Syrian military intelligence official in Lebanon. Following the assassination of the Syrian [as published] military attache in Beirut, he hastened to blame the Israeli Mossad and its agents in Lebanon, although he knew very well that the new spate of terrorism in southern Lebanon had been activated by remote control from Damascus.

Syrian military intelligence would prefer to leave no fingerprints. There are plenty of militias and Palestinian and Shi'ite terrorist groups in Lebanon, and Syria can pull them by their strings to attain its political objectives.

The recent spate of terrorism in southern Lebanon and in central France has two, interrelated reasons:

— Damascus wants to prevent an Israeli-Egyptian-Jordanian dialogue. The wave of terrorism is meant to demonstrate that there can be no negotiations in the region that bypass and isolate Syria.

— Damascus has reached the firm conclusion that the time has come to remove Israel's influence over southern Lebanon. The difficulties encountered in trying to exert its influence on Lebanon have spurred Syria's efforts to do away with what remains of Israel's foothold in the land of cedars.

The central government in Damascus takes care not to get dragged into a direct confrontation with Israel. This is also the reason it has abstained from moving Syrian troops too close to the Israeli security zone. The Syrian top echelon would rather the security zone be harassed by the various Lebanese militia forces. Moreover, Syrian intelligence is also prepared to enlist the French to this cause. Several terrorist incidents in Paris, combined with the attacks on French soldiers in Lebanon, were enough to indirectly enlist France in the effort to pressure Israel to pull out of the security zone.

The Syrians do not delude themselves that they will be able to push Israel out of southern Lebanon. They know that the security zone is vital to Israel's security. However, they remember that at a certain point the Egyptians made an improvement in relations with Israel contingent on an IDF withdrawal from Lebanon. Military pressure on the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] will obviously lead to the expansion of Israel's direct involvement in the security zone. Then Damascus will have grounds to taunt Egypt for appointing an ambassador to Tel Aviv at a time when Israel is sending troops to Lebanon. In this way Syria wants to prove to Egypt that it cannot isolate Syria and proceed to an agreement with Israel together with Husayn.

In addition, Syria wants to bring international pressure to bear on Israel. The attacks on UNIFIL positions in southern Lebanon have actually encouraged the UNIFIL commander to embrace the Syrian approach. The commander of UNIFIL, whose soldiers have proved helpless when faced with the Lebanese terrorism steered by Syrian intelligence, launched a public relations campaign against Israel, of all people. He wants the UN soldiers to deploy along the Israeli-Lebanese border, which would spell the end of the ASL. UNIFIL does not recognize the ASL and does not allow it, just as it does not allow Palestinian terrorists, to carry weapons or to drive armored personnel-carriers. When ASL troops cross a UNIFIL roadblock they must be escorted by an Israeli officer because UNIFIL only recognizes the IDF. The argument of the UNIFIL commander — that the well-being of the area's inhabitants can be secured only after the IDF and the ASL have pulled out — is foolish. Indeed, if the security zone is eliminated the inhabitants will be able to live in peace, but only after they have accorded refuge to the terrorists or even participated in the shelling of Israel's northern settlements. However, Israel's concern is not to provide a refuge to the terrorists on Lebanese territory but rather to see that its northern settlements are protected.

Bringing about the deployment of UNIFIL along the Israeli-Lebanese border, as the commander of UNIFIL demands, is meant to cause the disbandment of the ASL. Israel cannot accept such an imposition. Syria is aware of this and is trying to bring pressure on Israel to actually abandon the security zone. Syrian intelligence seems to believe that the explosions in Paris are a good background for softening France's position on Lebanon, and making the Elysee Palace exert pressure on Israel.

The Syrians find it convenient that world public opinion is currently interested in Hizballah and therefore is pointing an accusing finger at Iran. However, in the final analysis Iran is an ally of Al-Asad. When the international media cast the terrorists in Paris and Tyre in a shroud of mysticism, they are turning the

limelight from the plotters to their lackeys.

The image of a horrible and malefic Hizballah casting its pall over large France helps Syria, and even exacerbates the fear possessed by Husayn. After all, if the fanatic Muslim organizations can hit at distant Paris, who can stop them from striking at nearby Amman?

Contrary to the prevailing view in France of trying to differentiate between the bomb throwers in Paris and the assailants of the ASL positions in southern Lebanon, everything is actually coordinated at one nerve center, that is Syria's military intelligence. This is where the attack on the airlift of Jewish immigrants from the Soviet Union was conceived on the eve of the Yom Kippur War, and this is where the attack on the El Al plane in London was planned a few months ago.

The Syrians know how to cover their tracks and are pleased that all of us are now busy trying to find out the names of the organizations that planted the bombs in Paris and that murdered the French soldiers in southern Lebanon. However, the mastermind in Damascus, who also keeps the hotbed in Al-Biqa' for the terrorist organizations whose strings it pulls, stands behind the names of the various organizations.

A correct analysis of the forces behind the recent wave of terrorism may obviate any misunderstandings between Israel and France. The struggle to maintain the security zone in southern Lebanon should bring Paris and Jerusalem closer, rather than drive a wedge between them as the Syrians desire.

Former Hebron Mayor Prohibited From Travel

TA221540 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic

19 Sep 86 pp 1, 5

[Unattributed report]

[Text] Tel Aviv — Israeli military authorities have banned engineer Mustafa 'Abd al-Nabi al-Natshah, deposed mayor of Hebron, from traveling abroad as of the day before yesterday.

The military authorities accuse engineer Al-Natshah of praising armed struggle and considering it as a means to achieve national rights, in an interview published by the Lebanese magazine, *Al-Hawadith*, last month. The Israeli authorities deposed Engineer al-Natshah as Hebron mayor 4 years ago.

ALGERIA

Messaadia Press Statement on Mideast Issues

LD202145 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and official in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee, made a statement to the press in Rome at the end of his visit. He talked about the various aspects of the bilateral relations, whether between the FLN and the Italian Communist Party or between the two countries, especially regarding cooperation. He also reviewed the current issues, particularly making the Mediterranean basin a lake of peace, security and progress, thus giving it a civilized dimension. Brother Messaadia expressed the Algeria's position toward these issues and the horizons of [words indistinct].

Regarding the results of his visit, Brother Messaadia announced that he had important talks with the delegation of the Italian Communist Party, senior officials of the Italian Government, and the speaker of the Italian Parliament, in which they reviewed the horizons of cooperation from a strategic integrating point of view in the interest of the Algerian and Italian peoples. He pointed out that during these talks, he expressed the wish of the Algerian political leadership, headed by President Chadli Bendjedid, to develop Algerian-Italian cooperation and participate in finding solutions for all issues of joint interest, especially those which concern the Mediterranean.

In reply to a question about the initiative of holding an international conference on the Middle East issue, he announced that Algeria was, is, and will remain ready to contribute to finding peaceful solutions removed from violence and fanaticism. He added that this conference would lead to positive results if careful preparations are made and if the sides are serious about it.

Regarding the Algerian initiative to unite the Palestinian ranks, Brother Messaadia pointed out one of the most important aims of this initiative is consolidating the freedom of the Palestinian people by a responsible leadership that is able to shoulder the duties of peace and struggle to restore the rights of the Palestinian people. He stressed that Algeria works toward uniting the PLO, regardless of persons involved.

Regarding the military operations in the Mediterranean and the issue of terrorism, Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia stressed that the painful terrorist operations are the result of a policy that has been in force for a long time in this region. He said that by ignoring the seriousness of this matter from the start, political movements and governments are not meeting their responsibilities to confront this matter seriously, which has led to a regrettable situation in which innocent lives are lost. In Algeria, we are always completely ready to continue the efforts as a contribution to finding solutions for all the issues. We are also completely convinced that the Mediterranean peoples do not need this kind of action, but need committed integrated work toward the security, peace, and progress of these peoples. We are also absolutely convinced that fueling a conflict, under any pretext, does not at all serve the interests of the Mediterranean peoples. There are

problems that must be faced responsibly: the issues of decolonization, the issue of the Western Sahara, our role in Lebanon, the Palestinian issue, and the issue of Cyprus. All these issues and others are the focus of tension. The differences among the political regimes in the Mediterranean basin do not justify the creation of tension. We are all required to take a civilized humanitarian action, to address our efforts toward the dynamic cooperation of all Mediterranean peoples, never allowing anyone, whoever he might be, to behave in a selfish way at the expense of the others. Peace, security, and progress are a right for everyone [words indistinct].

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Tunisian Political Group Leader

LD222045 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1925 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, 22 Sep (JANA) — Brother the leader of the revolution received Dr Mohamed Moadia, member of the Political Bureau of the Tunisian Movement of Socialist Democrats and member of the Executive Bureau of the National Council of Popular Culture.

Kurdish Movement Sends Greeting to Al-Qadhdhafi

LD230850 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received a cable from the Kurdish Revolutionary Committees' Movement. It says:

Brother Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the world revolution and the first supporter of the causes of right and freedom and the present-day Salahuddin in the face of the crusades by reaction, fascism, and imperialism, on behalf of the Kurdish nation's masses and thousands of Muslims all over the world we express our full adherence to the contents of your historic speech before the Islamic Congress held on the soil of the great Jamahiriyyah. Your address expressed the reality of the true Islamic religion. We, the masses of Kurdistan, the sons of Salahuddin, declare with full force that we are at your command, you, the present-day Salahuddin. We congratulate Islam and the Muslims for your brave stand and historic leadership against the forces of apostasy and evil. We beg God to make you victorious; we are with you.

Arab Peoples Congress Condemns Paris Bombings

LD221919 Tripoli JANA in English 1827 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Paris, Muharam 18, al-Fatih 22, *Jamahiriyyah News Agency* — The Paris mission of the Arab People's Congress (APC) condemned the wave of violence which France has been experiencing recently and aimed at French citizens and foreigners alike.

In both cables it sent to the French President Mitterrand and the French Prime Minister Jaques Chirac, the mission accused the

Zionist enemy of conspiring to plot and carry out the bombings Paris has been experiencing.

It [words indistinct] out that the Zionists took it upon themselves to continue destabilising the states that do not go along with their choices.

It confirmed that the bombings clearly aim at damaging the Arab-French relations and push the French people towards adopting an attitude hostile to the Arab nation which has historic links with the French people.

Ghanaian Official Arrives on Official Visit 21 Sep

LD220929 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Kojo Tsikata, Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] secretary of foreign affairs and security of Ghana, arrived in Tripoli last night on an official visit to the great Jamahiriyah.

In a statement to JANA Mr Kojo Tsikata affirmed that this visit comes within the framework of regular visits between the great Jamahiriyah of the Great al-Fatih Revolution and revolutionary Ghana to debate national and international issues, particularly the threats of international imperialism faced by our African Continent, the racist actions in South Africa, and the state of confrontation that the great Jamahiriyah faces in its struggle and continuous fights in defense of the dignity of the Arab nation and in resisting Zionism.

Concludes Visit, Departs 22 Sep

LD221550 Tripoli JANA in English 1458 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shahr Al Fateh 22, *Jamahiriya News Agency* — Mr Kojo Tsikata, member of the National Defence Council and responsible for foreign affairs and internal security in Ghana, left Tripoli this afternoon after a visit to great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Economic Advances for 1970-86 Detailed

LD171216 Tripoli JANA in English 1041 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Muharam 13, Shahr al Fateh 17, *Jamahiriya News Agency* — 1970-1986 witnessed an important transformation in all fields, social, cultural, as well as economic.

In the agricultural field the largest possible degree of self sufficiency has been reached, one hundred and three hectares of land have been transformed making it possible to produce thousands of tons of wheat, barley, fruits, vegetables, olives, meats, dairy products and honey.

In the same period 14,853 farms were distributed, 10,731 homes for farmers were built and 6,350 kilometers of farm roads were built.

On the industrial front 129 projects entered the phase of production and thirty more factories are being built. The Jamahiriya has also entered the field of petrochemical production as part of the 1981-85 plan of economic transformation which included making ammonia, methanol and manufacture of motor cycles, buses, trucks, ovens washing machines and other machinery is part of this plan together with making motor oil steel and cement. [sentence as received]

Consumption has risen from 200 kilowatts per capita per hour in 1970 to 2126 kilo per hour 1986.

In the field of housing whole districts of mud houses been razed to the and replaced by modern building and a total of 277500 units have been built. [sentence as received]

In the field of transport the Jamahiriya witnessed a number of achievements including the building of 10,990 kilometres of main roads and 6,350 kilometres of agricultural roads together with providing 26 aircraft for air transport, besides the increase of the ability of ports to receive goods of 9.5 millions tons and the increase of telephone services from 0.8 sets per 100 people to a ratio of 10 telephone sets per one hundred people in the Jamahiriya.

In the educational field a total of 21,961 classrooms in all stages of education were built the number of male and female university and higher education students has risen from 3666 in 1969-1970 to by an average of 5.8 percent and 15.3 per cent respectively in the academic year 1985-1986. Thus making the ratio of 23.1 per cent 17 years ago. The number of teachers has risen by 63,856 teachers in the period between 1969-1970 to 1985-1986. [paragraph as received]

In the field of health care, progress was made and the number of hospital beds since the outbreak of the great revolution has risen by 13,373 beds improving the ratio of hospital beds per family from 3.8 beds per 100 families 5.8 hospital beds per 1,000 families the number of doctors in the same period has risen by 4,667 doctors thus improving the patient doctor ratio 2,563 patients per doctor to 673 patients per doctor in 1985. [paragraph as received]

In the field of water supplies 1,389 wells of drinking water were drilled and number of storage tanks and distilled water plants were built. 3751 kilometres of in town roads were built together with the cultivation of a number of parks in towns of cities.

In the industrial field 1,239 markets were established and 155 other market are being set up together with other refrigerated stores, restaurants and hotels.

All these projects came into existence thanks to the great Al-Fatih revolution plans to transform Jamahiriya in the period between 1970-1986 a total of 257,276 million dinars were have been allocated for spending on economic projects 658 million dinars per annum spent on these projects. In this period 90.4 percent of the projects were finished raising the income per capita from 643 dinars in 1970 to 1570 dinars 1986. [paragraph as received]

VOGAH Comments on 6th Anniversary of Iran-Iraq War
LD221454 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Today is the sixth anniversary of the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war, which constitutes one of the biggest setbacks facing the Arab nation and the Islamic world in terms of human and material losses.

It could have been directed against the enemies of the Arabs and Muslims instead of against themselves. Six whole years of killing and destruction have elapsed with no prospects of its ending soon because, unfortunately, it has passed the point of no return.

Despite the fact that the fascist Ba'thist regime in Iraq was responsible for lighting the fuse of this war against the Islamic revolution in Iran, this should not conceal the fact that circles hostile to the peoples of the region were behind this war.

The same circles are fanning the flames of war through U.S. imperialism's support for the barbaric regime of Saddam Husayn in its pursuit to realize its objectives in diverting the Arabs and Muslims' attention from their fateful issues and from their real enemies.

Probably one of the most dangerous developments of this war is its shift from the battlefield to the bombing of cities, killing the old people, the women and children in their homes, in addition to the destruction of economic targets inside both countries.

This serious change in the course of the war greatly harms the Arab and Islamic ethics and traditions. It turned the news of this war into meaty material for the Western crusader information media through which they spread their venom against Islam and its ethics, despite the fact that Islam has nothing to do with these abominable methods.

The war of the cities, which the Iran-Iraq war has become, is in fact a cowardly war and has nothing to do with Muslim ethics. As Arabs and Muslims we must strive to stop this serious development of the war, if we are unable to stop it altogether, and do our best to let the world hear something worthy about our behavior and our ethics based on our true Islamic religion.

The only beneficiary of the Iran-Iraq war are the enemies of the Arabs and Muslims who strive to keep us preoccupied with peripheral questions, diverting us from confronting them and facing up to their imperialist schemes against our Arab nation and our Islamic world.

Everyone is aware of the honest and serious initiatives submitted by the great Jamahiriyyah to stop this losing war and the repeated efforts it has made to stop Arab and Islamic bloodshed in the Gulf, while the Zionist enemy continues to establish its presence in the occupied Arab territories and U.S. imperialism persists in its arrogance before the very eyes and ears of the sons of the Arab nation and the peoples of the Islamic world.

SUDAN

Interior Minister States Uganda To Reopen Border
EA222020 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1803 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 22 Sep (SUNA) — Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn, the interior minister, told SUNA that agreement has been reached to open the border between Sudan and Uganda. The minister said after returning with his accompanying delegation from Uganda this afternoon: We met Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni at his official residence and he told us about all the circumstances and complications which forces the closure of the Uganda-Sudan border. President Museveni said they suffer from insecurity in Northern Uganda inasmuch as armed elements from Sudan have made repeated attacks on Uganda and that the prevailing belief is that these elements belong to pockets. [sentence incomplete as transmitted].

President Museveni told the interior minister that [words indistinct] incidents they had confirmed through them that those armed groups emanated from within Sudan.

The interior minister told SUNA in his statement: We stressed Sudan's condemnation of such [words indistinct] and that we have no knowledge of them. He also stressed that Sudan is suffering from its own internal problems and that, while desiring goodneighborly relations, Sudan realizes that there is an element sowing seeds of discord between the two fraternal countries. The minister said that a further meeting with the Uganda side took place in which it was agreed to form a number of committees, including a ministerial committee comprising the representatives of the Ministries of Defense, Interior, Regional Cooperation, and Foreign Affairs of the two countries and a Joint Border Control Committee comprising the commanders of the border military areas.

Iranian Cultural Delegation Arrives 21 Sep
JN221055 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT
22 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 22 (SUNA) — An Iranian culture and information delegation arrived here yesterday for a one week visit to Sudan at the invitation of the Sudanese Government. The visit comes within the framework of boosting cooperation between the two countries. It was said today. The Iranian delegation, headed by Cultural Assistant at the Iranian Foreign Ministry, Mr. Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad 'Ali Tashhiri, will meet with high level Sudanese officials visits information and culture institutions in the country.

Council Member Terms Garang's Movement 'Colonialist'
EA191127 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Mr Idris al-Banna, deputy chairman of the Head of State's Council and member of the council, has stressed that there is a danger to the democratic experiment in Sudan, adding that the

problems from which Sudan is suffering today are of foreign making and of some neighboring states.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper, *Al-Anba*, his excellency said the war in the south is not due to the sons of the south and there are hidden hands seeking to create instability in the Sudan.

In connection with Garang's movement, his excellency said John Garang's movement is a colonialist establishment serving the interests of other quarters. He said Garang and his supporters are fighting for the sake of a very big colonialist goal.

His excellency dealt with Sudan's foreign relations with some states, pointing out that Sudan's relations with Kuwait are excellent. He denied that the relations with Libya are at the expense of Sudan's relationship with Egypt, stressing that relations of good-neighborliness are the declared policy of the state and are not biased.

With regard to Ethiopia he said: We are proceeding along the road of discussing relations with one another and these will be a dialogue.

He said: Our relations with Uganda are very sound.

About Sudan's relations with Chad, he said an improvement had occurred after the visit of Dr Pacifico Lado Lolik and Dr 'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din, members of the Head of State's Council, and their meeting with President Hissain Habre.

Government Forces Successes Near Renk Detailed

EA212145 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 21 Sep 86

["Program of the People's Armed Forces Prepared and Presented by the Moral Guidance Branch"]

[Excerpts] Brothers, comrades in arms: God's peace, mercy, and blessings be upon you. Welcome to a new series of the program entitled "The Peoples Armed Forces." Brothers, comrades in arms: The Armed Forces succeeded during the past week to teach the outlaws a lesson in patriotism and in morality. They engaged them and inflicted heavy loss of life when they set up ambushes, in which they were trapped and sprayed with bullets in the town of Renk. At some distance from the town of Renk, an outlaw battalion called Abu Shwak set up camp, believing itself to be secure from our armed forces, which engaged them and disturbed their comfort several times. This forced the commander of the battalion to abandon the position and withdraw from the area.

The commander of the defeated outlaw battalion ordered his men to withdraw eastward to their old camp at Bahamadawa, but the rebel soldiers mutinied against their commander and refused to take his orders unless he allowed them to attack Renk to loot money, clothing, and food. The outlaws attacked Renk trying to shell it with their artillery, which was silenced by our Armed Forces. Our forces then besieged them from the south and entrapped them in two ambushes about 10 km outside Renk. Six

outlaws were killed and many wounded. Not one man from our forces was wounded. The triumphant Renk forces captured three Kalashnikovs, three bags of (?grenades), a number of mortars number 27/60, RPG's, and a quantity of loaded Kalashnikov magazines. Our brave and triumphant forces — God willing — pursued the outlaws and are combing the area in search of their remnants. [passage omitted]

Glory to Sudan with the might of its sons, strength and power to the People's Armed Forces, disgrace and death to the rebels and the rebel John Garang and his supporters. God is great.

Security Report Lists Results of Clashes With Rebels

EA212158 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 21 Sep 86

[From "The Armed Forces" program]

[Excerpts] Brother comrades-in-arms. Here is the security report for the country.

The western front: In Abyei a force of the outlaws attacked the area and our armed forces succeeded in repulsing them. Our losses were two wounded and their condition is good. Six citizens were also wounded. The enemy losses total one dead and several wounded.

Babanusa: One hundred outlaws attacked the Bahr al-Arab station. They wounded three policemen and captured the station. The station master and the storekeeper are missing, as well as a policeman. Our forces stormed the station, killed four outlaws, and recaptured the station. Our forces suffered no losses.

Muglad: As the Murahilin Arabs were returning to recover their captives from the hands of the outlaws, they were subjected to three ambushes. The Murahilin Arabs fought the outlaws, losing 7 dead, while the outlaws lost 25. The Arabs confirmed that all their captives, numbering 41, were killed.

Tamin al-Bitru: A force of outlaws estimated at two battalions attacked our forces at Higliga. Our armed forces repulsed the attack, killing 14 outlaws and capturing one rebel. One of our men was martyred and three wounded, but their condition is good.

Rabkona: Eighty-five outlaws defected with all their weapons to the friendly forces and said that a large number of the outlaws wanted to lay down their arms and return to the fold of the one homeland. [passage omitted]

Al-Fashir: A number of students rioted, demanding that the governor be changed. They also asked price reductions. The police dispersed them with tear gas. Some citizens tried to attack the Sudan Bank and one student was hit by a bullet.

Kapoeta: The outlaws shelled our forces in Kapoeta and our forces returned fire. Our forces incurred no losses. The enemy's losses were 54 dead. [Words indistinct] large quantities of mortar (?Bomas). One woman was martyred and five other citizens were wounded, including a police sergeant. The force withdrew toward

Bor [words indistinct] and a landmine detonated under one of the outlaws vehicles full of outlaws. [passage indistinct]

Kosti: [Word indistinct] Our forces in 'Umm Jalalah [words indistinct] seizing a tractor belonging to the agricultural corporation [words indistinct] forces from 'Umm Jalalah to pursue them and found that the driver and two workers were killed. The search continues for the culprits.

[Word indistinct] a force from Wau went out to comb the area of [name indistinct] 12 miles south west of Wau. The force engaged the outlaws and killed 5 of them and seized a Kalashnikov and 10 loaded magazines.

Urgent, Nasir: The friendly forces succeeded in eliminating a full battalion of the outlaws, the Sobat Battalion. The friendly forces succeeded with the help of the local inhabitants in inflicting the biggest defeat on the outlaws, as the entire battalion was crushed except for a very few indeed who fled. The enemy lost most of the men of the battalion. The friendly forces lost one man. The friendly forces captured the following weapons: 42 Kalashnikovs; 14 mortars; 13 shells; RPG's; 3 mortars caliber 75 [words indistinct]; 2 mortars caliber 81; and 11 mortars caliber 82. The inhabitants of Nasir seized 84 Kalashnikovs. First Lt Kual Long was captured. He said that in the (Balfan) camp inside Abyssinian territory, which is the headquarters of the aforementioned battalion, there are a number of foreigners, including 15 Cuban military doctors and a large number of Ethiopian instructors.

Glory and immortality to our loyal martyrs, the martyrs of freedom and democracy. Power and invincibility to Sudan and [words indistinct] to our armed forces. Death and destruction to the puppet Garang and the outlaws. God is great.

Radio SPLA: Offensive on Bentiu Garrison Continues
EA221623 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Reports from Western Upper Nile say that SPLA's offensive on the enemy garrison on Bentiu is still continuing. According to our correspondent in Upper Nile, SPLA forces of Tiger, Mut, and Khazuq Battalions launched another heavy attack on Bentiu enemy garrison on 17th September 1986.

The raid, which was supported by heavy bombardment, left more than 20 enemy soldiers dead and three others wounded. Many

buildings in the garrison were gutted by shell fire and [words indistinct] military installations were destroyed.

Radio SPLA: 126 Government Troops Killed Near Nasir
EA221737 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Excerpt] SPLA forces of Sobat and Yung battalion under the overall command of Captain James Uthman and operated under combat commander First Lieutenant Daniel Solomon Machar clashed on 13 September 1986 near Nasir with the elements of Khartoum's militia known as the Family Forces.

Our correspondent in the area reported that the fierce fighting lasted for 8 hours and that at the end of it, 126 among the enemy's men were killed; 55 others were also injured.

The correspondent says that Khartoum's regular forces at Nasir provided the militia with fire supported by artillery bombardment of the SPLA positions. [passage omitted]

TUNISIA

Prime Minister, Algerian Envoy Discuss Cooperation
LD222209 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] This evening at the Government Palace in Kasbah Prime Minister Rachid Sfar received the Algerian ambassador in Tunis, Messaoud Ait Chahal. The meeting focused on the continuing development in Tunisian-Algerian cooperation relations at the governmental and party levels to seek new means of strengthening cooperation and to continue with efforts to achieve economic integration between the two countries for building a greater Arab Maghreb. [Words indistinct] the Fraternity and Concord Treaty between Tunisia, Algeria, and Mauritania which was described by the supreme combatant President Habib Bourguiba, when it was signed, as the backbone of the Greater Arab Maghreb's structure.

It is worth noting that the director of the Socialist Destour Party, Hedi Baccouche, had a meeting last Saturday with Messaoud Ait Chahal.

DJIBOUTI

President Addresses Nation on Foreign, Domestic Issues
EA191418 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali
 1702 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Report on speech to nation by Djibouti President Hasan Gouled Aptidon on 18 September; place not given]

[Text] After his return last Sunday from visiting some European countries, the president of the Republic, Al-Haji Hasan Gouled Aptidon, today assured the people of Djibouti of the confidence he has in them to overcome any problems they might encounter regarding national unity or the economy.

President Hasan Gouled Aptidon also raised several issues affecting the country in general. He said: After my return to the country, I heard that rumor and propaganda aimed at wrecking the unity of the people of Djibouti had created some uncertainty. Those behind this malicious campaign and the lies being told to the people of Djibouti should first of all realize that their campaign is doomed to failure since they do not enjoy the confidence of the people of Djibouti at all. The question of the political maturity of the people of Djibouti is not (one that need be) put to the test today.

The utterances and the baseless accusations from adversaries concerning the forthcoming elections cannot at any time divert the people of Djibouti from the principles they have chosen.

My speech today is especially intended for those few elements who have ulterior motives and who have spread these malicious lies among the people. These baseless and unfounded rumors which have manifested themselves in the distribution of pamphlets and in broadcasts by foreign radio stations and which are aimed at creating disunity are not worth responding to.

Turning to the country's economy, President Hasan Gouled Aptidon said: We are aware of the existence of economic problems in the country which are due to many factors, similar to the ailing economic situation in many African countries. Our country has not yet overcome this problem. The government, however, is trying to deal with the causes of this situation. This is no easy task when we compare our work to that in other countries.

The problem that I have mentioned will hamper the development of the country and, if this is coupled with suspicion and mistrust, the country will face severe setbacks.

For this reason, I wish to call upon all the people of Djibouti to carefully carry out their duties to the government and country properly. Each and every one of us must double his efforts to carry out his duties. If there are any apparent weaknesses, these must be resolved.

Although you have full confidence in your president, it is however, imperative that he has your full support in carrying out his responsibilities to fight those few who want to exploit the people. The problems arising from such a situation will first affect the government which knows what measures to take in the near

future. This warning affects government workers in general, especially those who use government machinery for their private needs.

The president also spoke on the country's laws, especially the political process. He said the country's chosen laws will remain as before. I give this warning especially to those who are interfering and are bent on changing the country's laws. Any person who violates the laws of the country will be brought before a court of law. I know of some individuals who are busy trying [words indistinct] the country's leadership [words indistinct]. What is an obstacle to these people is the country's laws.

I especially value the welfare of the people and the improvement of their standard of living. Djibouti should continue to be known as a meeting point and an exchange center.

Our relations with our friends and especially our neighbors should be strengthened, along with cooperation and solidarity in our common interests. We should counter any obstacle to this objective as it is detrimental to the mutual interests of the parties concerned. We believe that relations between nations should be based on mutual respect. Those aliens under our protection should realize that hospitality to visitors is a moral obligation.

We should pool all our resources to guard against and counter conspiracies and machinations engineered by some elements who are afraid to expose themselves and who should be eliminated.

All Djiboutians are expected to unite in fighting the country's problems and I am going to wage a campaign against inequality. I have always counted on the support of the people; the plots being hatched to create a rift between me and the people are aimed at creating havoc in Djibouti. This, will, therefore, encourage me to be even more guarded against those who continue to harbor outmoded ideas, whether they are in or outside the country. These people, he said, want a stage of confusion in the country for their own selfish ends to create a dictatorial regime in the country. This will not be entertained or accepted by the people of Djibouti.

In his concluding remarks, the president of the republic said that our task is not yet over and our struggle to build the country should continue properly in order for us to overcome our problems and achieve our aspirations and progress.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu, Djibouti President Hold Talks
EA221242 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
 0930 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, held official talks today with the leader of the Republic of Djibouti, President Hassan Gouled Aptidon. The comrade secretary general and President Hassan Aptidon, who is visiting revolutionary Ethiopia, held talks on ways to strengthen the longstanding and

historical relations that exist between the Republic of Djibouti and revolutionary Ethiopia in various sectors.

The talks also covered the current objective realities prevailing on our continent and in the world at large from the viewpoint of bilateral peace and prosperity for which the two countries stand. In addition to strengthening bilateral friendship and good relations, the two leaders expressed their support for groups interested in world peace and stressed their readiness to make a contribution to its success. An extensive exchange of ideas was also held.

These official talks at the National Palace between our comrade revolutionary leader and the Djibouti leader were attended by high-ranking delegations and experts from the two countries. [passage omitted]

SOMALIA

Radio Halkan: Rebels Kill 80 Government Troops
EA222119 (Clandestine) Radio Halkan in Somalia
to Somalia 1700 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] On the morning of 18 September, Somali National Movement (SNM) units launched a surprise attack on Battalion 181 of the 2d Brigade of the regime's 26th Division at Kolbule in Hargeisa District. The units of SNM fighters completely destroyed the barracks of Kolbule.

Reports say that SNM fighters killed more than 80 enemy soldiers and injured many others. The SNM fighters destroyed two armored cars, two jeeps each mounted with 106 mm guns and commandeered a jeep and light arms including 60 AK rifles, 19 M-14 rifles, six RPG-7 bazookas, three (RB) and one (DJM) rifle. They also confiscated secret documents. The SNM lost two fighters and nine others were injured.

UGANDA

Agreement Reached With Sudan on Border Issues
EA221634 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Uganda and the Sudan have agreed on a number of measures, including removing genuine Ugandan refugees from the border to stop rebel Ugandan soldiers from invading the country again.

According to a communique issued in Kampala today at the end of talks between ministers from the two countries, it was agreed that genuine Ugandan refugees, registered and nonregistered, would be moved from the border and relocated to areas much further in the interior. It was noted that the removal of refugees from the border to new sites in the interior would take time as adequate arrangements have to be made for the movement and reception of refugees into the new camp in the interior.

The communique adds that after reviewing the security and military situation along the Uganda-Sudan border, the two

delegations agreed to set up four committees to deal with the situation on the border. They include a joint Uganda-Sudan ministerial committee which will be composed of ministers or their representatives. The Uganda side will consist of defense, internal affairs and regional cooperation. The Sudanese side will be composed of defense, foreign affairs and interior. The second committee will be known as Joint Border Control for Security Committee. Members will consist of regional military commanders and their staff, regional police commanders and their staff and representatives of local administration on both sides.

The Joint Border Control for Security Committee will have its first meeting on Sunday, October 5th 1986, in Nimule. In addition, there will be local security committees in the Koboko Kaia area, Moyo, Kajo Kaji, Bibia, Nimule, Kitgum, Parajok, and any other unit that may be established from time to time. The Joint Border Control for Security Committee will work out details and programs of work for the local security committees. Local security committees will meet as often as possible at the request of either party and in any case at least once a month.

The meeting also set up a committee to investigate what has happened in the recent past. The Uganda members of this committee will be the assistant minister for defense, Mr Amanywa Mushanga; Uganda's ambassador to Sudan, Mr John Obina Okumu; one officer from the Army; one officer from the police; and one legal officer from the Ministry of Defense. Sudan will provide an equal number of members consisting of representatives of the Ministry of Defense; the Sudan ambassador to Uganda; one officer from the Army; one officer from the police; and one legal officer from the Ministry of Defense.

The terms of reference of the committee include establishing whether soldiers who attacked Uganda came from the Sudan, whether the Sudanese Army supported and or helped in the attack against Uganda, and to recommend action to be taken against the culprits, if any.

President, Sudanese Delegation Meet
EA221929 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] The Sudanese delegation which left for home today was received by President Museveni during their stay in the country. In talks with the president outlined [as heard] the security situation along the Uganda-Sudan border and described in detail some of the security incidents that were causing the Government of Uganda considerable concern. He revealed and examined with the Sudan delegation the current security situation obtaining along the Uganda-Sudan border.

Present at the meeting on the Uganda side were the ministers of public service and cabinet affairs; also holding the portfolio of minister of foreign affairs, Mr Kibirango; of internal affairs, Mr Paul Ssemogerere; the assistant minister of defense, Mr Momi Mushanga; Commander Salim Saleh; Uganda's ambassador to Sudan, Mr Obina Okumu; Capt Ivan Kileto and Commander Serwanga Lwanga.

On the Sudan side were the minister for interior and head of delegation, Mr Sid Ahmad al-Husayn; Sudan's ambassador to Uganda, Mr (Sayiid Ali) [words indistinct]; the chief of staff of the Sudanese Armed Forces, Maj-Gen Peter Cyrillo; the head of the African Department in the Sudanese Foreign Ministry; Ambassador Al-Sirr Muhammad 'Ab' [name indistinct]; Col (Ayid Amuda), [name indistinct] and Col (Faruk Ahmad) of the Sudanese Embassy in Uganda.

Talks Stipulate 'Relief Supplies Only'

EA230746 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Excerpt] After successful talks between Ugandan and Sudanese officials in Kampala to normalize security on their common border, the Uganda Government has decided to re-open the border with the Sudan to allow transmitting relief supplies only.

In a statement issued at the end of 4 days of talks in Kampala, the minister of public service and cabinet affairs now holding the portfolio of foreign affairs, Mr David Kibirango, stressed that this is a gesture of goodwill and commitment to our brothers in the Sudan, but he hoped the re-opening will not allow any other troop border activity which complicates sorting out bad elements from the good ones. [passage omitted]

Measures on Border Security Adopted With Zaire

EA221219 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Ugandan and Zairean officials on the border in north-western Uganda have met in the Zairean town of Arua to discuss matters of mutual interest including security and trade. The Ugandan delegation was led by the district administrator, Arua, Mr Agondua and the Zairean side by the governor of Upper Zaire, Mr Salumu Amisil.

Reports from Arua say the meeting adopted basic security measures aimed at promoting peace and understanding on both sides of the border. They also pledged to respect immigration laws, the movement of people and goods along the common border.

An immigration officer in Arua District, Mr Richard Owinyo, explained the new immigration policy relating to the issuing of visas to foreigners at any local immigration post in any part of

the country, instead of Kampala only as previously has been the case. [sentence as heard] He advised all foreigners to always go through the right channels.

The district administrator presented to the governor a list of stolen vehicles and other properties, and requested the Zairean authorities to help recover them.

The regional governor of Upper Zaire expressed satisfaction with the good relationship existing between the two countries and called for further improvement. He pledged to cooperate with Ugandan authorities in promoting peace and security along the common border. The governor confirmed that a number of lorries and Land Rovers had been impounded at Bunia and Kisangani and are awaiting collection by Ugandan authorities. The two sides agreed to work out a method to apprehend thieves involved in a racket for stealing vehicles in Zaire and Uganda.

A memorandum was later signed in which both delegations pledged to strengthen further their existing good-neighborliness. The meeting lasted 9 hours.

Prime Minister Receives Departing Soviet Ambassador

LD181447 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The outgoing Soviet ambassador to Uganda, Mr Bukin, has said that he is leaving Uganda very much encouraged by the NRM [National Resistance Movement] Government and he expressed confidence that with such leadership of the country, Uganda has a very great chance for successful recovery. The ambassador said this when he called on the prime minister, Dr Kisekka, at his office in Kampala to bid him farewell.

He expressed admiration of the activities of the NRM and was particularly impressed by its correct political line through its policy of reconciliation.

He assured the premier that the Soviet-Uganda relationship is to grow from strength to strength in all fields and he failed the premier for exemplary and very encouraging enthusiasm and the hard work he has shown to the nation.

In reply, Premier Kisekka said it is encouraging to see that the international community is beginning to appreciate the changes in Uganda. [passage omitted]

BURUNDI

Minister Explains Recent Expulsion of Zairians
AB201837 Paris AFP in French 0857 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Bujumbura, 20 Sep (AFP) — The Burundian minister of foreign affairs and cooperation on Friday made some clarifications on the expulsion, in early September, of Zairians living "illegally" in the Rumonge region (south western Burundi).

In a statement, the Burundian authorities emphasized that apart from refugees whose status are fixed by international agreements, there is no agreement between Burundi and Zaire that allows Zairian citizens to settle in Burundi or Burundians to settle in Zaire.

However, the statement continues, due to the permeability of the borders between the two countries, Zairian nationals have come to settle in Burundi at different times. The authorities in Bujumbura have regularly been repatriating these nationals to their country of origin. This was the case in 1978 and it was again the case this year.

This measure, the statement adds, not only affects Zairian nationals, but "all foreigners living here illegally according to national legislation." "All those who seem not to understand this measure," they add, "know very well there exists, in their own countries a law on the settling of foreigners and that any deviation from this law is done under bilateral or multilateral agreements." "In any event, the statement concludes, "the Burundian authorities are willing to discuss this issue of the right to settlement with any partner, in the interest of the two parties."

More than 400 Zairians were expelled from Burundi in the first week of September and were brought to Bukavu (eastern Zaire), it was learned about a week ago in Kinshasa, where the arrival of other deportees was expected.

A few days earlier, a Burundian official stated that Burundi was not in the position to shelter all "unproductive aliens," particularly traders engaged in activities that could be done by the nationals.

Also, last March, the Burundian head of state, Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, appealed to foreigners well established in Burundi not to stop their activities but to use their experience and their wealth to move from simple trade to "productive investment."

At the end of July, Albert Muganga, Burundi's minister of commerce and industry denied rumors that the Burundian Government was going to ban aliens from trading, and assured these persons that they will not be expelled from Burundi. "The government wishes that foreigners will get more involved in productive investment rather than trading," he recalled however.

CAR

AFP Reports 'Technical' Government Reorganization
AB221631 Paris AFP in French 1540 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Bangui, 22 Sep (AFP) — The CAR head of state, General Andre Kolingba, on Monday made a minor technical reorganization of the government, it was learned in Bangui. Jean-Louis Paimhis, formerly minister of foreign affairs, henceforth heads the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

Joaquim da Silva-Nzengue, minister of information, arts, culture, youth, sports, and national organizations, loses youth and sports. A high commissioner, Gaston Gambor, will now be in charge of youth and sports.

Daniel Sehoulia, minister of public service, labor, and social security, is also to take care of professional training, but loses labor.

Jean-Claude Kazgui, minister of scientific and technical research, will in addition take charge of higher education.

Guy Darlan, minister of plan, statistics, and international cooperation, loses the Department of International Cooperation and takes on economic and financial cooperation.

France's Foccart Arrives From Zaire; Meets Kolingba
*AB192234 Bangui Domestic Service in French
 1800 GMT 19 Sep 86*

[Text] Jacques Foccart, adviser to the French prime minister on African affairs, arrived at 1130 today in Bangui, from Zaire. He was welcomed on arrival by Foreign Minister Jean-Louis Paimhis, accompanied by [name indistinct], the head of state's private secretary, and by Jean Jacques Mano, French ambassador to Bangui.

Responding to questions put to him by the press, Mr Foccart asserted that his visit to Bangui falls within the framework of his African tour which has taken him, since last weekend, to Togo, Congo, and Zaire. These visits, he said enabled him to make new contacts with the countries he visited.

While in the CAR, Mr Jacques Foccart will deliver French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac's message to General Andre Kolingba, president, and head of state and government.

Concerning (the bonds of) cooperation between our two countries, Mr Foccart stressed that they are good and that [words indistinct].

Mr Foccart was received at 1630 this afternoon by the president at his [name indistinct] residence in the presence of French Ambassador His Excellency Jean Jacques Mano and [words indistinct]

CHAD

President Habre Receives Visiting French Adviser

*AB222213 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1945 GMT 22 Sep 86*

[Excerpts] Today is the second day of Jacques Foccart's [adviser to the French prime minister on African affairs] working visit to Chad. He was received in audience this morning by the head of state, El Hadj Hissein Habre. At the end of the audience, Jacques Foccart spoke to the national press on the topic of his discussions with the president of the Republic. Listen to him:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Mr Adviser, you have just been received by the head of state with whom you held a lengthy discussion. What was the topic of your discussion?

[Foccart] Our discussion centered on many issues, because Africa and especially Chad, faces several difficulties, both economic and (?political). I also delivered a verbal message from the prime minister. [passage indistinct] [passage omitted] [end recording]

Jacques Foccart also paid a courtesy call on Gouara Lassou, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. The two personalities discussed cooperation between France and Chad. [passage omitted]

We have just been informed that at 2000 the president of the Republic, El Hadj Hissein Habre, will host a dinner in honor of Mr Foccart and his delegation. [passage omitted]

GABON

Bongo Lifts Visa Requirement for French Nationals

AB221204 Paris AFP in French 1136 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Libreville, 22 Sep (AFP) — Gabonese President Omar Bongo has decided to lift the measure taken last week making it compulsory for French nationals going to Gabon to obtain entry visas. This decision, officially announced to AFP on Monday, takes immediate effect, the head of state specified.

"The Gabonese Ministry of Foreign Affairs had decided to require visas for French nationals, in accordance with the principle of reciprocity," it was recalled by aides of the president. This decision was made public last Friday after the French Government had decided to demand entry visas from all foreign nationals, except those from EEC countries and Switzerland, in order to combat terrorism.

"The president of the Republic, considering the special situation prevailing in France and the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries, has therefore decided to lift this measure, especially because the visa requirement in France has a limited duration," the same sources point out.

Bongo Nominated Sole Presidential Candidate

AB221456 Dakar PANA in French 1202 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Libreville, 22 Sep (AGP-GAB-PANA) — The Third Ordinary Congress of the Gabonese Democratic Party (PDG) on 20 September in Libreville nominated Omar Bongo as the only candidate to the presidential elections following 4 days of deliberations. [passage omitted]

During the deliberations, the participants in the congress elected the members of the PDG Central Committee whose number has been increased from 245 to 297. Four members were elected in eight provinces of the hinterland while six were elected in Libreville [sentenced as received]. The Political Bureau now has 44 members, up from 27.

Meanwhile, the Constitution has been amended. Among the most important changes is the increase in the number of deputy prime ministers from three to four. President Bongo will now be known as the PDG-founding chairman instead of "great comrade founding secretary general." [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, the prime minister becomes the first secretary of the party and an ex-officio member of the Political Bureau, the PDG leading body.

The Third Ordinary Congress of the PDG was attended by about 1,500 delegates from the interior of the country and guests from Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Congo, Zaire, Angola, Benin, China, and the USSR.

ZAIRE

French Adviser, Brazilian Minister Arrive

Received by Mobutu Sese Seko

*AB221201 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
0600 GMT 22 Sep 86*

[Excerpt] Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, the MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic, yesterday received Jacques Foccart, the French prime minister's adviser on African affairs, at Gbadolite. The advisor presented the president with a message from Jacques Chirac reasserting the determination of the French Government to pursue trustworthy cooperation with Zaire.

Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko later received the Brazilian minister of transport, Carneiro Tavares, who presented him with an invitation from the Brazilian president, Jose Sarney, to visit Brazil. [passage omitted]

Received by Foreign Minister

*AB181856 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0900 GMT
18 Sep 86*

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 17 Sep (AZAP) — The cooperation existing between Zaire and Brazil on the one hand, and between Zaire and France on the other, was the subject of separate talks held

today between Citizen Mandungu Bula Nyati, state commissioner for foreign affairs, and Jose Reinaldo Carneiro Tavares, Brazilian minister of transportation and public works, and J. Foccart, adviser to the French prime minister.

Welcoming the Brazilian minister, the state commissioner for foreign affairs expressed Zaire's willingness to work toward the strengthening of its relations of cooperation with Brazil in all fields, and particularly in the field of transportation for which Brazil has accumulated vast experience. He said Zaire considers the Brazilian minister's visit as an indication of the political will of that country to promote South-South cooperation.

Meeting the press, Mr Tavares stated that his talks with the state commissioner touched on the cooperation between Zaire and Brazil in light of the agreements signed between both countries in 1984. He expressed the hope that the talks which he was going to have with his Zairian counterpart during his 3-day mission will yield concrete results likely to enable Zaire to benefit from Brazil's experience and technology in the field of transport and communications.

For his part, Jacques Foccart, adviser to the French prime minister, who arrived in Kinshasa from Brazzaville this morning, said his visit to Zaire fell within the framework of a tour of several African countries which maintain good relations with France. He expressed satisfaction with his talks with the state commissioner for foreign affairs of French-Zairian relations and on all other African problems.

Answering a question on the new visa requirement measures announced recently by the French prime minister, Mr Foccart explained that the measures affect all countries and are not aimed at anyone in particular. [passage omitted]

Brazilian Transport Minister Meets Counterpart
AB181830 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1617 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 17 Sep (AZAP) — Jose Reinaldo Tavares, the Brazilian transport minister, said during talks on Wednesday with Citizen Cinyata Mutati, state commissioner for transport and communications, that Brazil is prepared to strengthen its

cooperation ties with Zaire in the economic and technical fields. The Brazilian transport minister, who arrived in Kinshasa on Tuesday evening, disclosed that he had brought a written message from President Jose Sarney to his Zairian counterpart, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, in which the president expresses his country's desire to increase cooperation with Zaire.

In this regard, Jose Reinaldo Tavares said that his current mission to Zaire was aimed at laying the foundation for the development of technical cooperation between the two countries for the exchange of experiences in view of the similarities in the problems they are faced with because of their geographical position. They are both very large tropical countries. Brazil therefore intends to share its experiences with Zaire in the field of planning and integration of the transport sectors (roads, trains, waterways, and so on ...) in order to rationally open up all the country's physical space.

The Brazilian minister, who invited his Zairian counterpart to visit Brazil, announced that his country's government would soon make scholarships available to the Executive Council for training courses in the technical fields.

At the talks at which the secretary of state of his department, Citizen Bossekota Watshia, was present, the state commissioner for transport and communications briefed his guest on the organization of the transport sector in Zaire.

Zaire, which is a very large but partially landlocked country, intends to build a national road from the Shaba mining region to the Atlantic Ocean and which will be linked with the entire transportation network in the country. Citizen Kassa, who is familiar with Brazil, as he served as Zaire's ambassador there from 1979 to 1982, said he believed in the usefulness of the Brazilian experience in the field of railway and maritime transportation for Zaire, which intends to draw inspiration from it within the framework of "South-South" cooperation.

During his 3-day mission to Kinshasa, Jose Renaldo Tavares will hold talks with several Zairian personalities, especially the first state commissioner and the state commissioners for public works, planning, mines, and energy.

BENIN

Ivorian Minister Delivers Message to President

AB192225 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
0930 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Our great comrade-in-arms, President Mathieu Kerekou, received two delegations this morning. The first one, from Ivory Coast, was led by Ivorian Minister of State Kei-Boguinard, while the second delegation, representing the Revolutionary Association of Ex-Servicemen, was led by Colonel Richard Hedevo.

After the audience, the Ivorian minister of state told the press that he had brought a message from President Felix Houphouet-Boigny to President Kerekou on the bilateral relations between our two states. The message also touched on the creation of an African institute of computer sciences in Abidjan. [passage omitted]

CAPE VERDE

Angolan President Delivers Banquet Address

MB220731 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Speech by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos during a dinner hosted by Cape Verde President Aristides Pereira in Praia, Republic of Cape Verde, on 20 September — recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrade Aristides Pereira, the president of the Republic of Cape Verde; Comrade Pedro Pires, the prime minister; ladies and gentlemen, comrades: The fact that our second official and friendly visit to your beautiful and hospitable country takes place at this time has historic significance in the life of our peoples. We are in the month of September, which saw the birth of men like Amilcar Cabral and Agostinho Neto, whose revolutionary thinking and action are intimately linked with the existence of our respective countries as free and independent nations.

Our satisfaction to be in the Republic of Cape Verde increases with the awareness that we are contributing toward deepening traditional friendship and relations of solidarity between our peoples. These relations were forged on the battlefields during the long and difficult struggle which our peoples fought against the same colonial power for national independence.

I would like to take this opportunity to fraternally greet — through you — the sister people of Cape Verde, and to express our sincere thanks for a lively and warm welcome on our arrival — as well as the friendly and kind treatment which we are receiving — on behalf of the Angolan people, the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, my delegation and myself.

Our visit to your country has already permitted us to see the social and economic reconstruction underway in your country. It has shown us the ingenuity of the Cape Verde man in finding

original and innovative solutions to overcome the burdensome colonial heritage and (?adverse) conditions [words indistinct] to create a society founded on justice, well-being, and social progress. This visit will also give us the opportunity to continue analyzing issues related to our bilateral relations, as well as other issues which by nature are a serious preoccupation because they affect the current international situation. The constant degradation of this situation has had profound, negative effects on the lives of our respective peoples. [passage omitted]

In the specific case of Angola, it is the undeclared war as well as state terrorism carried out by racist South Africa that continues to be the main obstacle to our development. Racist South Africa organizes, trains, arms, and guides armed gangs of Angolan traitors who carry out terrorist actions against the civilian population, and who destroy economic and social infrastructures, as well as strategic objectives. Despite this, we have tried to create an economic basis for national reconstruction. This has met with some success. It has also exacted great sacrifices from our people, who thus seek to consolidate their independence and to thwart imperialist subversive plans in order to build a just society as outlined in the guidelines of the MPLA-Labor Party congress.

The Cape Verde community in Angola has participated in our development efforts. Your community has shared in the Angolan people's joys and sadness, and it contributes with its work toward the realization of this great strategic objective.

Comrade President Aristides Pereira: Angola is part of southern Africa, which is one of the most tense regions of the world. Tension in southern Africa points toward a gradual worsening, because a number of Western powers seek to defend their own economic and financial interests by allying with the racist white minority regime instead of joining hands with the international community to secure Namibia's accession to independence based on UN Security Council Resolution 435/78, and the elimination of the apartheid system which is undoubtedly responsible for the climate of destabilization, insecurity, and war in this subregion.

The Western powers continue to believe in vain that the southern African conflict will be controlled by destabilizing the Frontline States and overthrowing their legitimate governments, and then replacing them with subservient regimes that will serve their interests. However, it is obvious that this policy is bound to fail because it is unrealistic. This policy is only delaying a just resolution to southern Africa's problems. The racist South African regime will not resist indefinitely its growing social and internal convulsions, as well as its political and diplomatic isolation from the international community.

Southern Africa's future will be based on peace, liberty, independence, and cooperation among the peoples. The last bastion of colonialism and a racism has its days numbered. [passage omitted]

Angolan-U.S. talks led to the so-called Lusaka agreement which we signed with South Africa. This agreement — aimed at the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 for Namibia's independence — failed because South Africa sabotaged it so that it could maintain insecurity along Angola's

southern border, and thus continue its policy of destabilization against our country.

To this negative fact must be added the change in U.S. policy regarding southern Africa and the People's Republic of Angola in particular. The United States increased its military intervention in Angola's internal affairs through varied support for the UNITA puppets. This means that the current situation requires greater imagination and determination to defend the interests of the Angolan people and Africa. In this regard, we count on Cape Verde's traditional solidarity.

Comrade President, kindly join me in a toast to the strengthening of friendship between our peoples, our successes, and especially your health. Thank you very much. [applause]

GUINEA

President Conte Receives Ghanaian Ambassador

*AB202220 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1945 GMT 20 Sep 86*

[Excerpts] The head of state, General Lansana Conte, in the presence of Larry Bimi, Ghana's ambassador to Conakry, received Saturday at 1000 Dr E.G. Don Arthur, minister of state in charge of economic cooperation in the office of President Jerry Rawlings [title as heard]. He delivered a message from President Rawlings. Dr Don Arthur, leading a delegation of Ghanaian experts who are currently examining with their Guinean colleagues issues of bilateral cooperation, expressed satisfaction with the very African hospitality shown to the Ghanaian delegation.

While conveying the fraternal and friendly greetings of President Jerry Rawlings to President Lansana Conte, Dr Don Arthur expressed the active solidarity of the people and Government of Ghana to the people and Government of Guinea in the present stage of economic redress. [passage omitted]

While stressing the desire of the Ghanaian Government to develop cooperation between the two countries in all fields, Dr Don Arthur expressed the desire of President Jerry Rawlings for President Lansana Conte to pay a friendly and state visit to Ghana.

The head of state, in his reply, emphasized the identical development options of the Governments of Guinea and Ghana, and their desire to do everything possible to ensure rapid progress and the promotion of the wellbeing of the peoples of the two countries. While recalling the need for a unity of action by African countries and the harmonization of their viewpoints within the OAU, the Nonaligned Movement, as well as within international organizations, President Conte stated that the Guinean Government is determined to strengthen fraternal ties with the Ghanaian Government. [passage omitted]

President Lansana Conte, touched by the kind invitation extended by President Rawlings to visit Ghana, replied that he will pay this visit with much pleasure. [passage omitted]

LIBERIA

President Doe Lifts Ban on Opposition Leader, Party

*AB221739 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT
22 Sep 86*

[Text] The ban imposed on the certificated United People's Party, UPP, and Mr Gabriel Baccus Matthews by the Liberian Government has been lifted. An Executive Mansion release issued today and quoted by the national radio said the action was announced by President Samuel K. Doe.

Dr Doe, in announcing the action, said this was another manifestation of the government's honest and sincere desire to bring about true unity and reconciliation among all the people in this country, irrespective of political affiliation.

According to the national radio, the Executive Mansion release also quoted President Doe as saying that this development should now allow the UPP to continue the process of legitimizing its status.

The president also noted that as Liberians, it is the responsibility of all of us to work for peace and stability and to promote the well-being of our nation.

Dr Doe further said that although there exists a divergence of opinions on this issue, he firmly believes that this action will be in the best interest of the nation and people.

President Doe, however, expressed the hope that the UPP officials and partisans will conduct their political activities within the scope of the law.

MALI

Verdict on Burkina Border To Be 'Respected'

AB192112 Paris AFP in French 1847 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Bamako, 19 Sep (AFP) — The verdict which the International Court of Justice [ICJ] will deliver late this year on the Malian-Burkina border dispute "will be respected" by Mali, Malian President Moussa Traore stated here today.

Receiving the credentials of the new Burkina Faso ambassador, Mrs Anne Konate, the Malian president explained: "For us Malians, the page of the painful conflict in which our two brotherly peoples were opposed has been turned."

Speaking earlier, the Burkina ambassador described herself as a "messenger of peace."

According to the ambassador, her accreditation will "usher in a new era in the relations between brothers."

Mrs Konate also said that Burkina Faso will comply with the judgment to be delivered by the ICJ on the border dispute which led to a bloody war between the two states last December.

NIGER

President Kountche Comments on Japan, DPRK Visits
AB221607 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT
 22 Sep 86

[Excerpts] General Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council [CMS] and head of state, returned to Niamey a short while ago after a trip to the Far East, specifically to Japan and the DPRK. Let us switch over to Abou Fatai at the airport.

[Fatai] Yes, the CMS chairman and head of state has returned to Niamey at the end of official visits to Japan and the DPRK. The plane carrying the head of state landed at 1030 at the Niamey international airport, where the head of state was welcomed by the chairman of the National Development Council, Mamane Oumarou; and the chief of defense staff, Colonel Ali Seibou. [passage omitted] At the VIP lounge of the airport, President Seyni Kountche took stock of his trips to Japan and the DPRK. Listen to the head of state.

[Begin Kountche recording] I must say that our just ended visits to Japan and North Korea fall within the framework of the principles of our foreign policy, that is, we must seek to strengthen, develop, and consolidate our relations and our cooperation with our partners, support mutual understanding between the peoples of Niger and those of other nations of the world, especially the people and leaders of this great Asia, which is so far away, but which for some time now has opened its heart and door to Africa and other parts of the world. My visit was came in response to invitations from the Japanese and the North Korean authorities. We are very much satisfied with our trip.

As you know, Japan is a traditional partner of Niger. Our relations date back to our accession to independence and these relations have developed over the years. [passage omitted] Talks held with Prime Minister Nakasone were extensive, thorough, and fruitful. I observed the quality of sentiments that the Japanese have toward Niger and Africa, as well as a total convergence. I mean a perfect similarity of our analyses and our respective actions [words indistinct]. [passage omitted]

Our short visit to Pyongyang was equally fruitful. We saw an organized people, (?united) and determined to develop their country. It must be stated that the North Korean people have made great achievements, especially in the field of agriculture and [words indistinct]. With limited resources and the strength and sacrifices of each and everyone, this country has achieved self sufficiency in food. We did not fail to salute their courage, and I expressed my admiration to the Korean people and their leaders, especially President Kim Il-sung. Our bilateral cooperation has been quite modest until now. We agreed it is time to initiate some projects in the areas of training infrastructure, that is, the construction of our law faculty, and of agricultural machinery. [passage omitted]

To conclude, I must say that the objectives set before our trip to Japan and North Korea were achieved. The reception accorded us and the discussions that we held with the different partners, show that the people of Niger have genuine friends in this part

of Asia. They also shows how much Niger and its people are admired [words indistinct] our hard work and discipline. [end recording]

It is therefore on a satisfactory note that President Kountche ended his official visits to Japan and the DPRK. It is recalled that President Seyni Kountche was accompanied on the trip by Ministers Abdou Moudi [health], Sani Koutoubi [mines and energy], Almoustapha Soumaila [planning], Sani Bako [foreign affairs] and the prefect of Diffa, Lieutenant Colonel Timba Kole.

President Visits N. Korea, Meets Kim Il-sung

For North Korean media coverage of the visit of Niger President Kountche to North Korea, including his meetings with North Korean President Kim Il-sung, see the North Korean section of the 22 September Asia & Pacific Daily Report and subsequent issues.

SENEGAL

Communique Criticizes West African Economic Meeting
AB211206 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT
 20 Sep 86

["Press communique" issued by Senegalese Minister of Commerce Abdourahmane Toure at the end of the meeting of the first extraordinary session of the CEAO Council of Ministers held in Nouakchott, Mauritania, from 16 to 18 September 1986 — read by announcer]

[Text] An extraordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the West African Economic Community [CEAO] was held in Nouakchott, in the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, from 16 to 18 September 1986 to examine the report of the ad hoc committee of multi-disciplinary experts charged with examining the report of the committee for the implementation of directives given at the 10th heads of state summit at Bamako in October 1985. It will be recalled that at that summit the heads of state mandated an investigation and inspection committee to implement the directives given in the report on the reorganization of the community, and on its administrative, financial, and accounting reform.

The report of the implementation committee was presented to the 11th heads of state summit in March 1986, and the summit decided to submit this report to an ad hoc committee of multi-disciplinary experts of member states of the community. A report on the results of the research by this committee was presented to the extraordinary session of the CEAO Council of Ministers in Nouakchott, after which a press communique and a final statement were issued. This press communique and final statement stated that Senegal took part in the meeting and that the results of the meeting were unanimously approved by the member states.

However, although Senegal was present at the beginning of the meeting, its delegation had to leave on the second day, even before the agenda was examined, for the following reasons: first,

the absence at the meeting of the committee for the implementation of the directives given by the 10th summit set up by the conference of heads of state, and which drew up the report and collected the documents that were examined by the ad hoc committee of multi-disciplinary experts, and whose presence we considered indispensable for the Council of Ministers to make final decisions; second, the outright refusal by representatives of certain member states to allow the Council of Ministers, to hear, even informally, certain members of the implementation committee present in the conference hall, the CEAO secretary general, and the director of the Solidarity and Intervention Fund for the Development of the Community [FOSIDEC] and finally, the unfavorable atmosphere for the examination of such an important issue that will affect the community's future.

It is therefore for these reasons that the Senegalese delegation was obliged to withdraw from the Council of Ministers' meeting, by expressing its reserve in the following manner: The Senegalese delegation, in view of its desire to know the point of view of all the parties concerned, would have liked to hear reports by the CEAO secretary general, the FOSIDEC director, and certain members of the investigation committee who were present at the meeting. However, in view of the outright refusal by some delegations to allow the parties concerned to speak, but who later agreed to allow only the CEAO secretary general and the FOSIDEC director to speak, and considering that this attitude makes it impossible to obtain broad and complete information about such an important issue, Senegal expresses its reserve about the reports of the ad hoc committee of multi-disciplinary experts.

While proposing to fellow CEAO member countries to respect the directives given by the 10th CEAO heads of state summit on

the reorganization of the community coupled with administrative, financial, and accounting reforms, Senegal seizes the opportunity to reassert its belief in regional and subregional cooperation, and its unflinching support for African unity.

It also reasserts its determination and readiness to strive with other brotherly and friendly states to strengthen and develop the West African economic community.

TOGO

USSR Delegation Meets With President Eyadema
AB221527 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT
22 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Members of the Soviet delegation currently on a visit to Togo returned to Lome yesterday afternoon after an excursion to the interior.

The delegation, which left the capital last Friday, visited the Kloto, Ogou, and Kozah prefectures.

The leader of the delegation, (Mrs Balayane), said she highly appreciated the peaceful atmosphere created by the regime of General Gnassingbe Eyadema. She also expressed satisfaction with the warmth of the welcome her delegation has received so far.

Mrs Balayane, who is minister of social affairs of Armenia, expressed her satisfaction this morning after talks with the president of the republic, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema. (passage omitted)

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Meets With Bulgaria's Tzanov

MB191000 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] In Luanda yesterday, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Angolan head of state, received Vasil Tzanov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, who is on a visit to Angola at the head of his country's parliamentary delegation. The meeting centered on the examination of issues connected with the strengthening of relations of friendship and solidarity between Angola and Bulgaria. Vasil Tzanov has already been received in Luanda by Lucio Lara, first secretary of the People's Assembly, and has offered our country working material worth \$150,000 to support the ongoing process of renewal of mandates for the people's power organs in the country.

The Bulgarian parliamentarians have also been received by Mario Mambo Cafe, state minister for economic and social spheres; Pedro de Castro van Dunem, minister of state for state inspection and production; and Venancio de Moura, deputy minister of external relations.

The meetings which were held separately yesterday, dealt mainly with the state of economic relations between Angola and Bulgaria and the situation in southern Africa in the light of acts of aggression mounted by the racist Pretoria regime. The Bulgarian parliamentary delegation is expected to visit Benguela today as it continues its visit to our country.

UNITA Releases Clergy Captured in Convoy

MB221418 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 22 Sept 86

[Text] UNITA rebels in Angola claim they have released two nuns and a priest captured last week. The official Angolan news agency, ANGOP, reported at the weekend that the three Roman Catholic missionaries were seized when UNITA guerrillas ambushed their car between Cuito and Chinguar. UNITA claims the three had been travelling in a military convoy when they were captured. The rebels have warned foreign and national civilian organizations not to travel in government vehicles. The claim of release has not been independently verified.

Lisbon Interviews UNITA Official on 6th Congress

LD222325 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1815 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Interview with UNITA Foreign Relations Secretary Jeremias Chitunda by journalist Ricardo de Melo on weekly African current affairs program "Cape of Good Hope," date and place not specified — live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [De Melo] Chitunda, the 6th UNITA Congress discussed matters pertaining to the organization's internal and external affairs. Could you sum up the main topics for us?

[Chitunda] The high points of this congress — attended by some

3,000 delegates from all the country's provinces and from abroad — one of the highest points was drawing up a platform for national reconciliation. [sentence indistinct] This platform represents a boost given by UNITA toward dialogue and national reconciliation in our country as the only means of resolving the national conflict.

[De Melo] The congress brought organizational changes. Some observers take the view that your appointment as vice president and the relegation, to a certain extent of N'Zau Puna, previously UNITA's number two man, represents a certain ethnocentrism, a certain measure of tribalism within the organization.

[Chitunda] That is totally wrong, N'Zau Puna is The UNITA secretary general. [sentence indistinct]

[De Melo] A question on the UNITA military leadership. It is not clear abroad how the military leadership now stands, whether the chief of general staff remains or has been replaced. The communique on the congress says that the military leadership was presented to the congress but it names no names.

[Chitunda] The chief of General Staff remains Brig Joaquim Alberto Chendovava. There has been no change.

[De Melo] But it would appear that Colonel Tito Chingunji has been moved to a civilian post, so to speak, that is to say, foreign relations.

[Chitunda] No. Brig Chingunji has been appointed secretary for foreign affairs.

[De Melo] So he will be somewhat removed from the war, from the military operations.

[Chitunda] There is no question of any removal whatsoever. Our cadres are, generally speaking, capable of holding various jobs simultaneously, a fact stemming from the need of the struggle itself. They are not confined [passage indistinct].

[De Melo] The final communique says that the UNITA congress discussed the military situation. Could you tell us about this, about the situation on the ground, and UNITA's strategy?

[Chitunda] UNITA remains engaged in intensive activity over all the national territory, especially in the whole north of the country — Cabinda, Uige, Cuanza Norte. UNITA has now managed to bar the MPLA almost completely from the diamond-producing Lunda Province. UNITA is going to continue to prevent the MPLA from reorganizing the coffee plantations in the provinces of Uige and Cuanza Norte and it will also be stepping up its activities in the northwest. [passage omitted] Our attack on Cuito-Cuanavale succeeded in neutralizing the MPLA's offensive eastwards. However we note that the MPLA has not totally desisted from its offensive. Only 2 weeks ago there was an outbreak of MPLA activity, mainly along the eastern axis defined by the locality of Lucusse and the river Lungue Bungo, but UNITA is capable — and now better equipped — to face all these MPLA activities. It is also important to stress that in June, July, and August the MPLA lost some 30 planes and helicopters — that is to say, more than its total aircraft losses in 1985.

[De Melo] With the intensification of U.S. assistance, will UNITA not become increasingly dependent on foreign aid?

[Chitunda] As far as UNITA is concerned dependence on foreign aid is (?admissible) because we are fighting an extremely com-

plicated war. We are fighting a superpower called Soviet Union which is bringing in extremely sophisticated — and abundant — equipment. To face this, it is absolutely necessary for us to have the [word indistinct] cooperation of the international community.

[De Melo] May I insist on this question of U.S. support for UNITA. Since Moscow already supports the MPLA, would you not say that with the arrival of the United States on the scene the conflict is being internationalized and control of the situation taken out of Angolan hands?

[Chitunda] On the other hand, that is the only way of persuading the Soviet Union, the only way for us decisively to show the MPLA that it must desist from its intentions of imposing itself by violent means. When the United States was absent — totally absent — from the scene, when the West was giving us no assistance whatsoever, the Soviet Union became convinced that not only could it continue its military occupation of our country but indeed would extend its domination to the whole of southern Africa. It is absolutely necessary that UNITA not feel isolated in this conflict. [sentence indistinct] Only thus will it be possible effectively to dissuade the Soviet Union from its intentions.

[De Melo] The final communique of the UNITA congress says that UNITA condemns the policy of apartheid and maintains that the solution to the apartheid problem must entail a speeding up of reforms and of dialogue among the leaders of the peoples of South Africa with a view to the establishment of a system in which all of its peoples may fully participate, free from racial discrimination, in the political, economic and social life of the country. Is there not a contradiction between this statement and UNITA's close ties with the South African regime?

[Chitunda] No contradiction whatsoever. UNITA has always condemned and combated apartheid. There is no ambiguity in UNITA's attitude. In this UNITA is unlike the Frontline States, which are increasing their economic dependence on South Africa, which have increasing trade with the Pretoria regime, which have pseudo-embassies — that is to say, trade representatives — in Pretoria, while at the same time pretending to be for economic sanctions against South Africa. While the Frontline States call on the international community to apply sanctions while claiming exemption for themselves, UNITA maintains a correct stance. UNITA condemns apartheid and insists that the resolution of South Africa's problem requires an acceleration of the dialogue among its various communities. [sentence indistinct]

[De Melo] Recently President Eduardo Dos Santos invited — or challenged — President Reagan to meet him and all the other frontline leaders. Could this gesture hamper UNITA's activity in the diplomatic field?

[Chitunda] I believe that President Reagan and the great part of the international community understand full well how totally futile and contradictory the MPLA's argument is, its insistence upon negotiating with the Americans, and with the South Africans, while in fact the question that arises is of negotiations among Angolans, among patriots in the MPLA and patriots in UNITA who now more than ever are insisting upon dialogue and national reconciliation. So, at a time when our patriotic initiative, aimed more directly at our own compatriots in the MPLA, at a time when our patriotic initiative is awaiting a positive response from the Luanda regime, I cannot see how the U.S. and Western leaders could attribute much value, much importance, to Mr

Eduardo dos Santos's request to meet President Reagan.

[De Melo] Speaking of Western leaders, portuguese Prime Minister Cavaco Silva was in Washington recently and was reported to have asked President Reagan to stop supporting UNITA. Have you any comment on this?

[Chitunda] We have been informed by the Portuguese authorities themselves that the statements you mention have been reported out of context. And our contacts in the U.S. Administration here in Washington confirm that that was not necessarily the position conveyed by Portuguese Prime Minister Cavaco Silva.

UNITA Warns Zambia Against Aiding MPLA *MB210656 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 21 Sep 86*

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 21 Sep (KUP) — UNITA says in a communique released Tuesday that there is concrete evidence that the discussion between President Kaunda of Zambia and Eduardo dos Santos was centred on the use of Zambian soil as a launching pad from where the allied Russian/Cuban and MPLA forces can attack the liberated territory.

In a joint Politbureau and Central Committee statement signed by its leader Dr Jonas Savimbi, UNITA says the current offensive in Lukusse, in which the Soviets, Cubans, and FAPLA are involved in the direction of Gago-Coutinho-Bundas near the Zambian border, is another proof.

Referring to earlier Zambian Government claims of land-mine incidences, the UNITA statement disclosed that Zambian police on 17 June 1986, arrested three MPLA-FPLA troops after they mined areas in Chavuma, Balovale, and Mwinilunga. One incident was concealed but the Zambian Government attributed it to UNITA guerrillas.

In conclusion, the communique said that, although UNITA is not hostile to Zambia and President Kaunda was one time a close friend of Dr Savimbi, if UNITA was attacked from the Zambian soil then Zambia itself will be considered a war zone.

BOTSWANA

Masire Receives Spanish Envoy; Comments on RSA *MB181941 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 18 Sep 86*

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, today received credentials from Spain's newly appointed ambassador to Botswana, Mr (Nabol Garcia) at the State House. Speaking at the ceremony Dr Masire repeated Botswana's invitation to the South African Government to prove its case that Botswana harbored the so-called bases for freedom fighters fighting the Pretoria government. He told Mr (Garcia) that Botswana has in the past invited in vain the Pretoria government to come to Botswana and prove that such bases weren't in fact a hoax and said the invitation still stands. However, he expressed doubt as to whether the invitation will ever be honored.

He said South Africa had, in its effort to defend apartheid, declared two states of emergency in (1985 and 1986). During those periods, he said, thousands of people have been killed by the army. Dr Masire further told Mr Garcia that South Africa has in its desperate efforts to prolong the life of apartheid in that country continued to attack neighboring countries killing innocent people and destroying valuable properties on the pretext that those countries were responsible for the state of chaos in that country. He said Botswana (?judged) as unfounded all South African claims that blame its problems on neighboring countries.

On relations between Spain and Botswana, he said the two countries should cooperate in a number of international forum in the sense of their commonly shared belief in freedom, peace, justice, and human dignity.

On his part, Ambassador Garcia who is on a non-residential basis, said his country has been following with anxiety political happenings in this region. He said Spain was and is in solidarity with southern African countries in their struggle against apartheid and in their defense for human rights and freedom of justice. He noted that Botswana was a victim of pressure for maintaining principles of humanity and hospitality which are so admired by the international community.

MOZAMBIQUE

Further on Machel Speech at Tete Rally

MB230957 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Speech by President Samora Machel at a rally marking the end of his tour of Tete Province in Tete City on 21 September — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] We like very much to have clearly defined enemies. [applause] Portuguese colonialism was clearly defined. Then came the racists, the illegal ones, and the adventurers of southern Rhodesia. [applause]. The struggle continues! [crowd: "continues!"]

We are an invincible people. For us struggling is a form of culture and the highest form of organization consciousness and patriotism. Is it not? [crowd: "it is"]. Well, I have not come here to turn you against anybody. I have only come to tell your historic facts and what is happening in Africa.

The Republic of Malawi is a member of the United Nations and so are we. There are rules to be observed. Malawi is a member of the Nonaligned Movement and so are we. A Nonaligned summit was recently held in Harare, and we spoke of southern Africa — Namibia and apartheid. Malawi is a member of the OAU. The OAU Charter prohibits the changing of borders inherited from colonialism. The charter calls for mutual respect for the sovereignty of each state, noninterference in the domestic affairs of each state. Should conflicts arise, the disputes should be settled peacefully, rather than through arms. Subversion should not be organized. The same applies to murderers, gangsters, outlaws, and antisocial elements. [passage omitted]

Mozambique is a highly strategic country. Its geographic position is the cause of many ambitions. Some want to build their military bases in our country. What for? They want the ports of Maputo, Beira, Quelimane, Nacala, and Pemba. What for? First of all, the geographic position of Mozambique is strategic for southern Africa. Second, the sea coast is about 3,000 km long, from Ponta d'Ouro on the border with South Africa to Quionga on the border with Tanzania. So, the great powers often ask: Whose coast is this? It is ours. Third, you have the Indian Ocean and the Mozambique Channel. From here we can go to India, Sri Lanka, and any part of the world. Mozambique is the only country which has the Indian Ocean as a coast and which borders South Africa, a country with an Atlantic coast. So, who controls this region?

There are NATO bases in South Africa. Why do we not have bases in Mozambique? The answer, my friends, is that our struggle has been, is, and will always be for peace. Our struggle will always be for progress; friendship with the peoples, and cultural, social, technological, and scientific development; and justice and equality. We do not want to be agents of anyone, but rather agents of our people. We refuse to be agents of foreign interests, particularly imperialist interests. [passage omitted]

There were territorial ambitions in the past. Some neighboring countries had territorial ambitions in the 1950's. They discussed among themselves who should keep Tete Province, whether southern Rhodesia, northern Rhodesia, or Malawi. They wanted to unite themselves. Did you know that Tete Province was greater than Malawi? It is richer than Malawi. So, we must liquidate these territorial ambitions right now. We do not want to lose any finger of our hand. Do you understand? We want to have five fingers so that we can say that we have a normal hand. We want to have our 10 fingers intact, that is, our 10 provinces, neither more nor less. [passage omitted]

Who is our enemy at the moment? It is underdevelopment worsened by the armed bandits. This is a plague even worse than locusts. They destroy trucks carrying salt and clothes to the people. They destroy the trucks carrying medicines to the hospitals, maternity homes, and clinics. They are gangsters; and there are countries that organize, equip, encourage, train, and treat them when they are wounded! The struggle continues! [passage omitted]

Central Committee Member Dies in Accident

MB220736 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] In Maputo yesterday, the Political Bureau of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee issued a communique announcing the death of Jose Paulo N'chumali, member of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee and veteran combatant of the armed struggle for national liberation. Jose Paulo N'chumali died on Saturday night at the Beira Central Hospital following a car accident that occurred near the Dondo City rail crossing in Sofala Province on the same night. Jose Paulo N'chumali junior was also killed in the accident.

The communique mentions the qualities of the deceased as a

combatant for national reconstruction and against the armed bandits. Jose Paulo N'chumali, who was born on 21 August 1951 in Nangade, Palma District of Cabo Delgado, is survived by his wife, Angelina Candido N'chumali, a veteran FRELIMO militant, and three children. The Political Bureau of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee conveys its heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family on the death of Jose Paulo N'chumali.

SOUTH AFRICA

Justice Minister Supports Rights Bill in Principle

MB201313 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1138 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 20, SAPA — The government was committed to the principle of human rights for the group and the individual, the leader of the Orange Free State National Party, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said today.

Mr Coetsee, who is also minister of justice, addressed the Transvaal National Party on a resolution calling for a bill of right. He said once a satisfactory bill of rights had been drawn up which protected group rights as well, there was no reason why the government should not commit itself to it. "It is not a question of it, but rather one of how," he said in commenting on the government's acceptance of such a bill of rights.

The law commission had been instructed to investigate and report on a bill and would take its last evidence by the end of November.

Motivating the resolution, Mr Willem Kuyler, MP for Roodepoort, said group forming was inevitable and a balance would have to be struck between group and individual rights in South Africa. "The incorporation of group rights is currently receiving strong opposition, but unless these two aspects are reconciled, we are heading for chaos," he said. "The concepts and rights are divergent and compromises will simply have to be found. The political concepts of power sharing, division, and equal participation need to be addressed. We will also have to refine the constitutional mechanisms which will be activated in cases of disputes. Introducing a bill of rights is not going to become easier as time passes, only more difficult," he said.

Mr Coetsee, in reply, said that the recognition of human rights was the very basis of the country's Roman-Dutch legal system. The courts had given decisions regarding the rights of the individual, the right to be heard, and equality before the law.

Where legislation had deviated from the principle of individual freedom in recent years, it had always been aimed at protection of order and stability within the community at large.

"I want to confirm that the government is committed to the principle of human rights, group rights, and individual rights and takes note of the call for a written bill of rights. But there are many forms of such a bill in the world. When a satisfactory bill is drawn up, there is no reason why the government should refuse to commit itself to it." The question was, therefore, not if, but how as such a bill would also have to encompass the rights of

groups, notably minority groups.

Transvaal NP Leader on 'Blueprint for Reform'

MB200856 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0844 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 20, SAPA — The National Party had a clear blueprint for reform but it was not going to allow haste to thwart thoroughness, the leader of the Transvaal National Party [NP], Mr F W de Klerk, said today.

Speaking shortly before being re-elected leader by the party's congress, he warned delegates to stop speculating about a general election and rather be prepared for it when it came. The Orange Free State and the Transvaal were going to be the main battlefield, he said.

He recommitted the party to what he called "balanced renewal" and said outdated policies and policy measures would be reviewed. "New methods, new instruments and structures will be created to meet the demands of our complex society," he said. "Everybody must be free, but everybody cannot be free separately." This was one of the realities which the party's reality-related reform took into consideration, he said. The realities of the country were telling the right to look at the facts, he added. "The old model of separate nation-states with their own sovereignty, own economics, is simply not reachable," he said.

Mr de Klerk said the realities of South Africa were saying to those who leaned toward the left and the dwindling Progressive Federal Party (PFP) that they should stop bluffing themselves. PFP policy could not be implemented without seriously endangering group security and vested rights, he said. "PFP policy will make it possible for radicalism to grab all the power in our country," he said.

Mr de Klerk said to blacks the message of the country's realities was that their prosperity, security, and freedom was inextricably bound to maintenance of white prosperity, security, and freedom. "As you are not prepared to be dominated, likewise we are not prepared to submit to any form of domination," he said.

He said that unilaterally planned, executed, and enforced change offered no hope of success. "We cannot implement a new dispensation alone.

"When the National Party accentuates the need for negotiation and persuasion, it does not mean we do not know what we want. It is malicious to create the image, as some do, of a National Party drifting directionless without a vision for the future," he said. He said the National Party had a clear blueprint for reform and for its procedure. Reform was aimed at establishing effective group security, securing the right to own community life through self-determination within own power bases, maximum devolution of power, cooperation in joint decision-making, and non-domination of one group over another, he said.

Mr de Klerk said procedurally the NP was seeking acceptance of its blueprint through negotiation, coupled to a willingness to look at alternatives with an open mind. "But reform is not

worthwhile unless it solves more problems than it produces," he said. He said the NP was being tackled from all angles on the pace of reform. To the demand "faster and more," and the charge of too little too late, the party's response was: "We will be as quick as is sensible. We, too, are really in a hurry but we dare not sacrifice thoroughness. We will also not be threatened or intimidated into negating the established realities around us," he said.

Buthelezi Praises Reagan's Constructive Engagement

*MB221731 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1522 GMT
22 Sep 86*

[SAPA PR Wire Service — Issued by: Chief Minister's Office, Ulundi]

[Text] Ulundi, Monday, [22 Sept], Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi today paid high tribute to US President Ronald Reagan's South African policies but hit out at the "hypocrisy" behind certain American aid programmes. He said at a farewell luncheon here for retiring US Ambassador Herman Nickel that President Reagan's constructive engagement policy had been a giant step forward in US/South African relations. The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president said certain previous ambassadors, with their consuls and senior colleagues, had been "co-actors in party-political black politics." But Mr Nickel's ambassadorship had been unique in that he had looked beyond the diplomatic cocktail circuit for guidance in understanding this country's complexities.

Chief Buthelezi said that American humanitarian aid, as with that from Europe, had in the past been primarily "a party-political input which made Americans and Europeans willy-nilly participants in internecine black-on-black conflict." Such aid should be directed at the poor and channelled through those organisations capable of distributing it as productively as possible. He was sick and tired of being told that aid could not be channelled through the Inkatha development office because it was "a political organisation." Meanwhile, a body like the South African Council of Churches was regarded as neutral when it was, in fact, party-political. The SA Catholic Bishops Conference [SACBC] was also not political.

"Why this hypocrisy? Why this pretence?" Chief Buthelezi asked. "Surely intelligence in the United States, which exchanges notes with South African intelligence, must know these facts as facts. I doubt if American intelligence would agree with [SACBC chairman] Archbishop Hurley that the UDF [United Democratic Front] is not a political party but merely a coalition. These are very dangerous political games that will cause more blood to flow in South Africa than is flowing at this moment in our history."

Conservative Leader on Klip River By-Election

*MB190822 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 19 Sep 86*

[Text] The leader of the Conservative Party [CP], Dr Andries Treurnicht, says the outcome of the parliamentary by-election in

the Natal constituency of Klip River shows that the swing away from the National Party [NP] is continuing and growing bigger. He told a public meeting at Kempton Park that the NP had retained the seat owing to the Progressive Federal Party's support. Dr Treurnicht said that the NP majority was far smaller than it had been in 1981. He said that the by-election had proved that right-wing groups could not afford to remain divided. He said that the principle has united the right-wing very [word indistinct] than those that divided it.

Dr Treurnicht referred to the planned new black city north of Johannesburg. He said that the CP was opposed to the establishment of large black cities in white areas. He referred to the planned black city, west of Atteridgeville near Pretoria. He said that whites were being surrounded by black areas. Dr Treurnicht termed the so-called Natal-KwaZulu Indaba an experiment in multiracialism.

Minister Corrects Number of Closed Schools

*MB221002 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0941 GMT
22 Sep 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 22 SAPA — Schools closed by the Department of Education and Development Aid numbered only 33, not 250 as he had been reported as saying at the Transvaal National Party Congress, the minister, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said today.

He had told the congress on Saturday schools were not closed as a punishment but because they had been effectively deserted by the pupils and their community as a result of the unrest situation. Only a small percentage of schools — 250 out of 7000 had been affected.

However, today Dr Viljoen stressed that only 33 of these schools had actually been closed.

He also said the phenomenal growth of 110,000 to 850,000 pupils in eight years reflected the growth on secondary school level only.

Tembisa Students Warned on Continuing Boycott

*MB221246 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1235 GMT
22 Sep 86*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 22 SAPA — Pupils at Tembisa schools today continued boycotting classes despite a warning by the Department of Education and Training (DET) that the schools would be closed if they did not return to school by Wednesday. The warning was issued by the DET circuit inspector for Kempton Park, Mr I.J. Pretorius, at a parents' meeting at Mehlaheng stadium yesterday.

All Tembisa pupils have been boycotting classes since September 10 when the schools re-opened for the fourth term. They demand the release of detained pupils, the removal of security forces from the schools, and the recognition of their Students Representatives Councils [SRC].

Mr Pretorius told parents he had been approached by both parents and pupils who had begged him not to close the Tembisa

schools. He said that, much as he wanted to keep the schools open, the matter was beyond his control. The department had decided to close the schools if the pupils did not go back to their classes by Wednesday. Mr Pretorius said most of the pupils who had approached him said they wanted to go back to school but were afraid. He condemned the forceful removal of pupils in the sub-standards from schools and said this would only do much harm to the education of the children of Tembisa.

Last week some members of the SRC made an urgent appeal to students to return to school, but the appeal was ignored.

Sanctions Calls Not Affecting Interest, Inflation

MB221337 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1332 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 22 SAPA — The current sanctions campaign against South Africa should not have any critical bearing on the inflation rate or the interest rates in the financial markets during 1986, says Senbank in its capital market report for September. "However, together with the expected upturn in the South African economy, this campaign may put considerable pressure on the inflation rate as well as interest rates in the financial markets during 1987," says the report. Senbank said comprehensive and effective sanctions could have a material effect on the economy as a whole, as well as on the financial markets. However, some Western leaders were publicly opposed to comprehensive sanctions, and even certain African leaders were now concerned about the possible influence of sanctions against South Africa on conditions in their own countries. It was therefore unlikely, it said, that comprehensive sanctions would be applied effectively against South Africa.

Growing Acceptance of ANC by West Criticized

MB230610 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Station Commentary]

[Text] Amid the political and criminal savagery during the unrest period, the necklace murders have stood out as the most horrendous of the atrocities committed in the townships. In the past the ANC has refused to condemn necklacing. Now it has openly come out in support of this most shocking of crimes against humanity.

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has revealed that the secretary general of the ANC, Alfred Nzo, has given the ANC's blessing to the execution of blacks by blacks through the necklace as being something that should be used against people regarded as so-called collaborators. This is, of course, in line with the ANC's overall strategy of the brutalization of black communities.

One ANC leader, Tim Ngubane has said: We want to make the death of a collaborator so grotesque that people will never think of collaborating. One of his colleagues, Joe Modise, has said: Our people must organize themselves into groups, identify collaborators and enemy agents, and kill them.

Such is the depraved philosophy of the ANC. It is this organisation, the ANC, that many in the outside world are demanding should be brought into the negotiating process on a new political dispensation in South Africa. The clamor for the ANC's participation is sustained even though the organisation has repeatedly refused to abandon violence, terrorism, and revolution.

The irrationality of expecting fruitful discussions at a conference table while one of the participants sits with a loaded revolver in his hand seems to be lost on the apologists for the ANC.

For its part the South African Government has said to the ANC: Put away the revolver, come in peace to the conference table, and let us talk about a new South Africa. The refusal of the ANC to come in peace to the conference table has, surprisingly, not diminished the clamor for it to be seated at that table. Indeed, its intransigence seems to have found approval rather than repugnance.

Where the British Government, for example, had for many years refused to have any formal contact with the organization, it opened talks with the leader of the ANC at minister of state level last June. This contact has now been elevated to the level of foreign secretary.

The U.S. Government has just held talks with the ANC leadership at the level of assistant secretary of state. This contact could well be elevated at the level of secretary of state when Mr George Shultz visits Africa next month.

The words of Mrs Winnie Mandela still echo through the chambers of the mind: Together hand in hand with our boxes of matches and our necklaces we shall liberate this country.

There is a sad incongruity between the escalating respectability being given to the ANC and the ANC's commitment to bloodshed and revolution.

Unrest Report Notes Increase in Incidents

MB231018 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1014 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 23, SAPA — The Bureau for Information's situation report for the 24 hours to 6 am today:

"The body of a black policeman, Constable A Khoza was found under trees behind a garage in Daveyton on Friday afternoon. He had a bullet wound on the righthand side of his face.

"Const Khoza was a court orderly in Daveyton. As yet it has not been ascertained whether his death was unrest related.

"In two other incidents a school in Elsie's River and a school in Katlehong were set alight. In both cases damage amounted to R30000.

"The number of incidents increased slightly yesterday with the eastern province reporting the most, five, incidents."

Police Deny New Trainees To Combat 'Comrades'
MB230856 Johannesburg International Service in English
 0630 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] The South African Police are training 1000 special constables to alleviate a temporary shortage of policemen. The new recruits are being given a 3-week crash course and will have the same powers and authority as ordinary policemen. A senior police spokesman denied reports that the special constables would be used to combat radical militants, known as comrades, in black towns and said no firm decision has been taken about how they would be deployed. He said the trainees had been recruited from all over South Africa and were being trained at the Koeberg nuclear power station, near Cape Town, because accommodation was available there.

Radio Freedom on Kinross Disaster
EA230843 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English
 to South Africa 1930 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Unattributed commentary — "Work Accidents, an Integral Part of Apartheid Exploitation"]

[Text] Compatriots, accidents at our places of employment, like the last week's Kinross disaster, are more of a rule rather than an exception under the brutal exploitative apartheid system. The main underlying cause thereof is the low safety standards at our places of employment.

A study released last Friday by the International Labor Organization, ILO, in Geneva revealed that more than 46,000 miners have been killed as a result of the so-called accidents in apartheid gold mines alone since the beginning of this century. The report of the study by the ILO, which was commissioned by the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM], added that some 600 workers died each year in such accidents in South Africa. The fatality rate is among the highest in the world, said the report. Of the 510,000 miners employed in the apartheid gold mines, 90 percent were Africans, said the report.

The racially (?disposed) nature of control over production militates against safety. In breach of the legislation, black workers perform tasks reserved for white mines but [words indistinct] (?they lack that) authority to withdraw workers from dangerous workplaces. Instead, added the report, open-ended production bonuses paid only to white miners encourage them to coerce black workers to neglect safety precautions when these conflict with production imperatives. The ILO report also confirmed that the mining techniques employed today in apartheid mines differ very little from those practiced at the beginning of the century.

Last week, the publicity secretary of the NUM, (Marcel Goding), drew the attention of the public to the current rise in the price of gold in the world monetary market. Speaking in an interview shortly after the Kinross disaster, (Goding) noted that

while mine owners were getting billions of rands in profits as a result of the rise, the working conditions of those who produce that wealth are rated among the lowest in the world.

He said the Kinross mine disaster clearly shows that the mining houses were guilty of overlooking safety standards in order to maximize production and profits.

It is, however, very vital, fellow countrymen, that when we analyze similar developments, we not only limit our attention to mining disasters but address the question of low safety standards in all spheres of production under apartheid. Accidents like the last week's Kinross are not something unusual under the apartheid system and in numerous cases, such accidents come after several warnings from those working on the ground trying to draw the attention of their employers to the dangerous conditions under which they work. But in all cases, the employers simply ignore the warnings and, after an accident, they promise a commission of inquiry. In situations where miners resort to strike action in order to force their bosses to listen and act according to their pleas, they are either dismissed or arrested. Even in cases where safety measures have been adhered to, it is either after some action on the part of workers or after an accident. All this is because the apartheid regime gives the employers unlimited powers at their enterprises. The apartheid system protects them and offers them the services of the murderer security forces whenever workers rise for their rights.

As the report of the ILO reveals, black workers are forced to work hard without any safety guarantees and those who are said to have been promoted to do white men's jobs are not offered the same safety standards as whites.

The reason behind all this is clear. Whites have a government which they vote into power and therefore that government is bound to ascertain the safety of its electorate. Black workers have no political right and their complaints and demands have no political weight except when backed up by military action. None of this will change without the will on our part to resist and make the necessary sacrifices. None of this will change without the united efforts of all the workers. None of this will ever change without the determined fight back to uproot the whole system of national oppression and economic exploitation.

Fellow countrymen, in the wake of the Kinross disaster, we call on all our people to take a look at the conditions under which they work. Here we must not limit ourselves to accidents, but we must also address the question of diseases that we suffer from as a result of the working conditions. How many retired miners are suffering from TB today? How many textile workers are suffering from the brown lung disease? How many delivery workers have lost their limbs as a result of road accidents? Besides its dangerous nature, we are forced to work very hard beyond our normal capability which also results in poor health.

What are our employers doing about all this? Absolutely nothing. All what interests them is to see us producing wealth for them and then they pay us starving wages. When the poor health finally catches up with us, we are simply deported to the death camp known as the bantustan to die there. Our employers don't trouble themselves about ensuring that living conditions for their

former employees in the bantustans are improved.

At this juncture, it is also important to take a look at the arguments of the Western countries when they resist punishing the Pretoria regime. They claim that we, the black workers, will suffer if they impose sanctions. What are they saying about the 177 victims of the apartheid negligence at Kinross? Do they want us to believe that for them to continue boosting and strengthening the system that lays basis for such disasters is in our interest? Are the interests of black workers better served by disasters like the one at Kinross?

It is high time we told these exploiters that our interest will be better served by a system based on the will of all the people. As long as apartheid exists in our country, the brutal exploitation of black workers will continue and disasters will remain a usual occurrence. There is no way to guarantee the safety of black workers under apartheid because there is no means of [words indistinct] up with political right. Only workers with their representatives in Parliament can be guaranteed safety from such disasters.

Fellow countrymen, we cannot pin our hopes on Pretoria's judicial inquiry. Our safety is in our hands, in our militant action. We have to stand up and ensure our safety. Our eyes must be focused on the need to destroy this regime, which breeds such disasters. While we shall be intensifying our campaign to force our bosses to improve our safety measures, we must never forget that whatever victory we can score will remain temporary as long as it is not backed up by political power. When the dust of our campaign settles, the bosses will return back to where we started. So when we continue the struggle for better safety standards and (a safety law), we must at the same time combine that with our struggle for national liberation. Already, the National Union of Mineworkers has called for a national day of mourning for those killed at Kinross. We must use that occasion to spread this demand for normal safety standards to all industries where we work.

We call on all trade unions throughout the country to stand in unity with the NUM on this occasion. Civic and political organizations must also join in the (?ranks, too). Our battle cry must be: A disaster at Kinross is a disaster everywhere. An injury to one is an injury to all.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

20 September

[Editorial Report]

CITIZEN on Coke Pullout

In an editorial on page 4, Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English for 19 September hopes that "Archbishop Desmond Tutu is satisfied that Coca-Cola is pulling out of South Africa. As a result of the disinvestment campaign he launched in America, major companies have to consider whether staying in South Africa is worth all the hassle they receive." The editorial notes that "most American companies are ranked among the best employers here, providing education, housing, and other benefits

to their workers and their families." While some companies will sell their interests to South African concerns and "hopefully their black workers will still be in their employ," others "might simply close down" causing many blacks to lose their jobs. "All that disinvestment is doing is to reduce the American presence here, as well as American influence, and the only people who will suffer are blacks themselves."

STAR on State of Emergency

Writing on the occasion of the 100th day of the latest state of emergency, the editorial on page 8 of Johannesburg *The Star* in English for 19 September observes that "there is still no sign of a significant break in the political crisis that caused it." The editorial contrasts the case of Anglican Bishop Sigisbert Ndwandwe, who was suddenly released without being charged, with that of Father Smangalis Mkhatawa, who remains in detention, although he has not been charged. "The example of these two priests served to make the case for the many hundreds who have suffered detention in circumstances that now strongly suggest high-handed official action in total disregard to basic rights. We cannot go on like this."

CAPE TIMES Praises Lusaka Mission

The editorial on page 6 of Cape Town *Cape Times* in English for 18 September welcomes "without reservation" the Saunders-Gerwel mission to Lusaka at the invitation of the University of Zambia "and the all-day discussions which Dr Saunders and Professor Gerwel have held with the ANC." The editorial concludes that "it is imperative that such efforts should continue, leading in time to negotiations between the Nationalist government and representative black leaders — including the ANC. The longer President Botha procrastinates, refusing to face reality, the harder it will be to strike an accord — and the harder it will be for the ANC to make it stick in the black community."

BUSINESS DAY on Sanctions Fallacy

Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 19 September, in page 4 editorial, claims that the central fallacy of sanctions "survives intact." The fallacy "is that economic pressures will cause white South Africans to negotiate" a transfer of power to the majority. Citing the example of Coca-Cola, it claims that "it is fallacious to think that an economy of the size, sophistication, and strength of SA's will be damaged" by such moves. "The principal achievement of the West's current policies will be to halt the transfer of wealth from white to black, and thus to undermine the prospects for change." It goes on to observe that the victims of economic pressures "must be the black workers on the one hand and the white business class on the other — the two principal agents of change in the society." The editorial concludes that "one way or another, sanctions can only be a prelude to violence of uncertain outcome."

Klip River Victory Strengthens NP

A second editorial on the same page discusses the implications of the Klip River by-election. "The NP's [National Party] solid victory over the right should put new heart into the government shaken by a string" of recent by-election losses. "The right wing is and will remain a threat, particularly in rural and blue-collar Nationalist constituencies, but Klip River has shown it is not an

unstoppable juggernaut."

BUSINESS DAY on Redistribution of Wealth

An article on page 4 of *Business Day* is adapted from the 1986 Hornle Memorial Lecture given by Dr Charles Simkins. In it, Dr Simkins claims that in the 1970's there was a clear "shift in the racial distribution of income. The proportion of Africans in middle class occupations... tripled between 1971 and 1983." He also notes "the narrowing of skilled/unskilled wage ratios" and states that despite a slowing of this trend in the 1980's, "there is evidence of the persistence of desirable trends." Yet, "against these modest and equivocal contributions have to be set activities which can only be reckoned as a dead loss." In all but a few cases, "resettlement of millions of people wasted not only state money but the efforts of those who had to rebuild their lives, usually under worse circumstances. Influx control, likewise, has diverted state expenditure from more productive resources." His argument is that apartheid is a wasteful system. To those who argue that capitalism needs apartheid, he asks: "But how can it be when apartheid requires expensive projects to guard against the consequences of restriction of strategic imports?" Apartheid policies also lead to the loss of export markets and destroy foreign and domestic investor confidence. His conclusion is that, despite gains, "distribution remains highly unequal and progress is faltering because of stagnating real income per capita and failure to deal with unemployment. There are policies which would restore the growth rate and improve distribution, but they all require amendment or removal of central portions of state policy."

CITY PRESS on Detention Camps

In his "Percy's Itch" column on page 4 of *Johannesburg City Press* in English for 21 September (date as published), Percy Qoboza claims that black journalists were prevented from visiting the orientation camps along with a delegation of journalists and politicians. Newspaper groups were allowed to send only one representative "and things have been so neatly manipulated that no black newspaper, at the time of writing this, will have a black journalist on the tour." While not questioning the journalistic abilities of his white colleagues, he notes that "most white journalists really haven't got the same insights as black journalists." The result is that "until we can tell our people to relax because we have convinced ourselves that all is well in the state, the suspicions, exaggerations, and gossip will go on unabated."

SOWETAN on Future of Education

The editorial on page 6 of the *Johannesburg Sowetan* in English for 19 September uses the decision by Namibia to open schools to all races in 1987 to criticize South Africa for not doing the same. "History will hold all South African adults to blame for the disaster we are causing by not treating education as an urgent matter, unencumbered by petty race or political feelings." The editorial admits that "there will be problems, but there seems to be no better way to handle future problems than if the children of this country have similar perceptions about life."

White Perceptions of Unity

The "Joe's Burg" column on page 7 quotes President Botha's comment that the Klip River election results are a sign "that South Africa is uniting." The writer asks: "How could the country be united while millions have been deprived of their vote,

their citizenship, their right of free association, their right to the best possible education, their right to proper housing, health services, and other social needs?" If anything the Klip River vote "confirmed that whites wish to see this country going further down the path toward self-destruction." Most of the voters have no idea of the cause of unrest. "To them it is simply a communist plot hatched by the ANC and others." The ban on press coverage of unrest "has made sure that the unrest remains something of a haze in white people's minds. As far as they are concerned, everything's fine. That is probably the biggest danger that this country faces: a feeling of security — false — and well-being — false."

21 September

[Editorial Report]

STAR on Economic Conference

David Braun's commentary on page 8 of the 20 September edition of *Johannesburg The Star* in English deals with the announcement by President Botha of another in a series of conferences between top-level government and business leaders, this one to be held in Pretoria on 7 November. Braun notes that "this time, much more than on the two previous occasions, he needs the support and solidarity of the business sector." With the country entering a new era of economic sanctions imposed from abroad, "there will have to be a national effort" to minimize the damage to the economy. "Furthermore, Mr Botha's government has had a lot of difficulty in persuading even moderate black leaders to be seen publicly negotiating a new constitution. If he can pull off a national conference of businessmen, government leaders, academics and trade unionists, this could strengthen his hand." Braun concedes that there are pros and cons to participating in the conference, but concludes that "it would be a pity if everyone invited did not attend. What South Africa is really short of these days is meaningful talks in which there can be straight talking and hard listening by all sides."

WEEKLY MAIL on Education Crisis

Sefako Nyaka discusses the "precarious future of black education" in an article on page 7 of *Johannesburg The Weekly Mail* in English for 19-25 September. The writer notes that the closure of another 13 schools by the Department of Education and Training (DET) has plunged black education, "riddled with problems for the past three years, into an even deeper crisis." Facing the possible "collapse of black education country-wide, the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) is planning alternative programs for pupils who are out of class. The programs were agreed to at an NECC meeting this week attended by Soweto student and youth organizations, the Private Schools' Steering Committee, and the Catholic Schools' Association. It was the first of a series of meetings called by community, student and labor organizations." The sudden closure of more schools has led the NECC to seek help from service organizations and private schools. A source who refused to be named stated that "there can be no nation without education. The government must address these problems instead of trying to shift the blame for the closure of schools onto the students." The DET decision to close the schools was described by the Soweto Student Congress (Sosco) as "an admission of failure to resolve the school situation." Sosco

organizer Henry Zwane is quoted as saying that "the government has been unable to control the schools. All that remains now is for the DET either to talk to the NECC or to hand over the running of the schools to the people." According to Zwane "the closure of schools will inevitably lead to more violence, as pupils are not prepared to stay at home. Pupils will go to school in defiance of the DET's decision to close schools, and this could lead to confrontation with the security forces."

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Briefs Dos Santos on Malawi Talks

*MB210810 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT
21 Sep 86*

[Text] President Kaunda has ended his 10-day working visit to Mfuwe in the Luangwa National Park and has returned to Lusaka. The president went to Mfuwe immediately after returning from Malawi for officials talks with his Malawian counterpart, Dr Kamuzu Banda; Mozambique President Samora Machel; and Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. The four leaders discussed alternative (?routes) to economic sanctions to be applied on racist South Africa to force it to abandon apartheid. While in Mfuwe, Dr Kaunda held talks with Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos whom he (?briefed) on the talks that the four leaders had held in Blantyre, Malawi. President Kaunda was met at Lusaka International Airport by Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane and other senior party officials.

Returns from Iraq 23 Sep

*MB230637 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT
23 Sep 86*

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda returned home from Iraq yesterday after holding bilateral talks with his counterpart, President Saddam Husayn. Dr Kaunda was accompanied to Iraq by his special assistants, Paul Lusaka and [name indistinct].

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Reports on Talks with ZAPU, Sanctions

*MB200937 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT
20 Sep 86*

[Text] The Central Committee of the ruling ZANU-PF party has agreed to pursue unity talks with the leadership of ZAPU. This followed a progress report on the talks presented to the Central Committee in Harare yesterday by the president and first secretary of ZANU-PF, Comrade Robert Mugabe. Comrade Mugabe said the ZAPU leadership submitted some proposals on 22 August. The prime minister's report was fully discussed by the Central Committee. The Central Committee also agreed to a program of intensive organization of the party leading to the registration of party organs. The program will involve the systematic organization of districts, branches, and cells in each of the eight provinces.

In his report, Comrade Mugabe referred to two important recent political events — the debate on the economic sanctions against South Africa, and the successful hosting of the eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare. On the sanctions issue, Comrade Mugabe said Zimbabwe will apply the whole package of sanctions against South Africa adopted by the Commonwealth heads of state and government at Nassau in the Bahamas last year and confirmed in London this year. The prime minister said the adoption of the package entails the loss of Zimbabwe's markets in South Africa. This further means that there is a need for the search for new markets; supplies of inputs for the mining, manufacturing, and construction industries; and the diversion of Zimbabwean goods to other routes other than the South African ones.

Comrade Mugabe said SADCC has worked out a considered program of action to offset the effects of sanctions if South Africa adopts retaliatory measures. He disclosed that the government has set up its own cabinet contingency committee to examine the possible areas of [words indistinct]. The committee is headed by the minister of trade and commerce, Comrade Oliver Munyaradzi. It is to report to the cabinet next week.

President Addresses Visiting Southern Clergy

*MB221044 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1036 GMT
22 Sep 86*

[Text] Harare, Sept 22, SAPA — Zimbabwean President Canaan Banana told about 120 South African churchmen in Harare today that the church in southern Africa seriously needed to propagate a "gospel of combat" against apartheid.

ZIANA news agency reports the president said there had not been a "forceful reply from the church" to apartheid.

He was addressing the opening session of the five-day general assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa, which is being attended by about 160 delegates from South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Zambia — most of them from South Africa.

The president, himself a Methodist minister, said southern Africa stood on the edge of a great precipice.

"Today we confront a vicious evil, an evil that unashamedly walks by day, manacled truth, stabbing justice, shooting at freedom and rendering collectivity apart, in short, destroying freedom.

"Our past and present speak of horrors heavier than words can carry, more harrowing than the senses can suffer — Tembuya, Chimoio, Nyadzonia, Matola, Maseru, Gaborone, Sharpeville, Soweto — the list is unending....

"Does not the church see that child crying in Soweto, that sobbing widow in black? How about that teenager groaning under apartheid's jackboot?"

He said he shuddered to think or hear that the church had lost its nerve or, even more frightening, "has bought shares in apartheid incorporated," ZIANA reported.

Saying the time for resolutions had passed, President Banana went on: "The church in southern Africa seriously needs to consider and propagate a gospel of combat; a theology of promise that lays stress on the just struggle of the oppressed.

"It must react to situations of oppressions in South Africa and Namibia in their full complexity; the social, cultural, religious, economic and the political."

Mutasa Leaves for Britain, France 21 Sep

*MB220710 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT
22 Sep 86*

[Text] *The Herald* reports that the speaker of the House of Assembly, Comrade Didymus Mutasa, left Harare last night to attend a Commonwealth Parliamentary Association conference in London. Comrade Mutasa, who was heading a delegation comprising senators and a parliamentarian, will take part in discussions which start tomorrow and end on Sunday. From London, Comrade Mutasa will go to Birmingham where he will address students on the topic: Zimbabwe Today. He will then proceed on an official visit to France.